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WASHINGTON.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARPENTER AND TRUMBULL ON THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Mr. Carpenter's anticipated attack on Civil Service reform drew a large audience, to-day, to the Senate, conspicuous among whom were George William Curtis, and ex-Senator Cattel, of the Civil Service Commission. In his exordium, Carpenter quoted the President, as saying, with reference to the new rules and regulations governing appointment, that the best way to secure the repeal of the objectionable measure, is to enforce it fully. One statement made by him is a most palpable case of misrepresentation. He said that the report submitted by the Commissioners had been found defective, and was then withdrawn in consequence. This is not the case. The new rules lately submitted by the Commissioners simply provides that in cases of actual necessity appointments can be made without further examination than is now provided. This rule was found necessary, as the details governing competitive examinations have not been completed. Such appointments, however, unless of that character requiring confirmation by the Senate, are only temporary, and will all be subsequently brought under the operation of the system. Another statement made by the Commissioners in the report accompanying the rules lately submitted to Congress, occasioned remarks from not only Mr. Carpenter but Morton and Sherman. These all denied that one-quarter of the revenue collected under the revenue laws never reached the Treasury, as the Commissioners intimated. Mr. Trumbull replied to Mr. Carpenter at some length. He instanced the corruption existing in the Civil Service, as attested by the President himself, as the best instance of necessity for reformation, and arraigned Carpenter for intimating that the President would lay himself under contempt. Now that the subject is fairly before the Senate, it will be debated at length. Edmunds has the floor for Monday, when, under cover of the amendment to the Civil Rights bill, throwing offices open to competition without distinction of color, he will severely arraign the system of Civil Service. The Commissioners, most of whom are now here, feel thoroughly indignant at the way in which their work has been received in some quarters. They assert, however, that the President will sustain them in spite of Congressional opposition, and in defiance of such threats as those urged by Carpenter to-day, to the effect that he will sacrifice his friendship for the President rather than these rules should go into operation.

THE FARRAGUT CLAIMS.

At the joint request of the Committee and the counsel for the claimants, the Supreme Court of this District has referred the Farragut-Porter prize and bounty claims for the capture of New Orleans to three arbitrators, namely, G. V. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; H. W. Paine, of Boston; Thos. J. Durant, of this District. The case, as presented to them, has been reported upon by B. D. Cleary, Commissioner appointed some time since to hear evidence. The claims will doubtless be admitted, but the amount will depend upon the decision rendered regarding the question of constructive presence of ship and men, upon the number of men it may be ascertained the enemy had, and whether a quarter less than our own. If the enemy had an inferior force, the whole amount of the claim will be about $150,000, and if a superior force, $350,000. General Butler represents the claimants, and R. M. Corwine, of Ohio, the Government.

NAVAL.

The frigate Guerriere, late of the European squadron, is expected at Fortress Monroe within a week. She brings the remains of General Robert Anderson. Her Captain will either be ordered before a court of inquiry, or put on trial at once before a court-martial to answer for his conduct in allowing his ship to run ashore, and for other offences.

ELECTION CASES.

The Committee on Elections to-day agreed to report against Cessna, of Penn., in his claim. The vote was 7 in the negative and 2 blanks. The Committee, also, for the third time, refused to fasten an extension of time for Edwards, of Ark. He is hostile to Senator Clayton, so far as the Committee can pass upon the merits of the controversy.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The members of the Committee on Commerce have become convinced that leading parties interested in continuing the use of patent devices already in use on steamboats, and introducing new ones, have entered into a formidable combination to defeat the new Steamboat bill now before that Committee. The opposition already developed is very strong.

Some members of the House having, as is supposed, an interest in the Custom House officers at New Orleans, have been trying to prevent the Select Committee from visiting that city. Judge Scofield, however, is making his arrangements to start the first of the week, and it is not likely that any delay will be secured.

PORTER AND BABCOCK.

Horace Porter and General Babcock will go before the Senate Investigating Committee on its return here from New York, and demand a personal examination upon the charges convicting them with alleged complicity with frauds in the Custom House.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads did not get through with the Postal Telegraph bill in time for it to be reported to-day, as was anticipated, and the amendment has been agreed which allows the company to be incorporated under the bill to buy up the existing lines at whatever rates may be hereafter agreed upon. The bill will now be reported by Mr. Pomeroy on Monday next.

THE FISHING INTERESTS.

The Cape Cod fishermen were before the Foreign Relations Committee, and were heard as to their complaint of the operations of the Washington Treaty. They ask that either a duty shall be imposed for their protection on all imported fish, or else that a bounty shall be granted them by Congress.

GREELEY.

It is given out as a fact, to-night, that Horace Greeley has refused to sign a call for the National Republican Convention.

[To the Associated Press.]

FARRAGUT PRIZE CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Farragut prize case in the Supreme Court of this District, were to-day referred by consent of counsel, to a board of arbitrators, consisting of W. H. Paine, Boston; Thos. J. Durant, of this city, and G. V. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with the understanding that parties may appeal from the decision of the board to the Supreme Court of the United States.

AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

In the American and Mexican Claims Commission, to-day, several American claims were rejected upon it appearing that the injuries complained of were inflicted by the Maximilian authorities for whose acts the Mexican Republic is not held liable.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

The Committee of Ways and Means, this morning, gave a hearing to the representatives of the tobacco interest. Samuel W. Bailey, of Virginia, representing the tobacco interests of that State, said the manufacturers were doing very little business, because an impression existed that there would be a change in the law, and this made them cautious. Each said like to have the declaration made at an early day as to what would be done in the way of legislation, or that nothing at all would be done, so that all parties might have some degree of security and transact business understandingly. J. D. Evans, of New York, representing the New York Board of Trade, said they were in favor of bonded warehouses, which they, at least, thought would be large, but believed they were of immense benefit to the trade and the Government. Mr. Bailey would be glad if the question had been taken up by Congress, not expecting the subject of bonded warehouses would come up to-day. He desired a continuance of the hearing. It was agreed by the Committee that there should be a postponement until next Tuesday morning, when the representatives of all kinds of tobacco manufacture are expected to be heard. Christian Peper, of St. Louis, representing a large portion of the Western manufacturers, will oppose the bonded warehouse system, as applicable to home consumption, apart from purposes of exportation.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations will report all the bills at the earliest practicable period, so that Congress may have ample time to discuss and pass them in view of adjournment by the 1st of June.

NAVAL.

The Mahopac, at the Navy Yard, has on board her officers and crew, with steam up. Though she has been lying here for five years, her machinery and gun pivots work as smoothly as when she was in active service.

MRS. BRADWELL'S CASE.

Senator Carpenter to-day argued the case of Myra Bradwell against the State of Illinois in the Supreme Court. The case involved the question of woman's rights under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. It was contended that by virtue of these amendments all citizens without distinction of color or sex, and when women, without reference to marriage, are entitled to practice any trade, profession, or pursuit which they may choose as an avocation. In this case plaintiff, who is a married woman, sought to be admitted to the bar in Illinois. Her application was refused on the ground that, as she was a married woman, she could not be liable on contracts with her clients. The case was heard here in review, and Senator Carpenter took occasion to declare his views in favor of woman's suffrage. Mrs. Bradwell is editor of the Chicago *Legal News*.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The Directors of the American Colonization Society closed their annual meeting to-day. There are over 2,000 names enrolled for passage to Liberia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the woman suffragists, asking to be heard before the Senate, and he asked that this Committee be discharged from its consideration. He promised an early report upon the claim that women have a right to vote under the Constitution as amended.

STEAMSHIP BILL.

Mr. COLE, from the Postal Committee, reported favorably a bill subsidizing mail steamship service to Australia, via Honolulu.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. THURMAN presented the credentials of his colleague, Sherman.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the bill for deepening the St. Clair Flats Canal to sixteen feet; also, House bill making Pittsburgh, Pa., a port of entry and delivery.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR VETERANS.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on a bill extending the provisions of the Artificial Limb act to all officers above the grade of Captain. An amendment was adopted extending its provisions to all men in the army and navy, regardless of rank.

DAVIS INQUISITIVE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, gave notice of his intention to call up, at an early day, the resolution of inquiry as to the dereliction of duty on the part of the President.

WOMEN AS TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to allow women to vote and hold office in Territories.

AMNESTY BILL.

The Amnesty bill was taken up and laid aside informally, Sumner announcing that he adopted the amendment proposed yesterday.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. CARPENTER then proceeded to speak on the unconstitutionality of the Civil Service Reform scheme. He deeply regretted the recent message of the President announcing that he had adopted the rules recommended by the Civil Service Commission. He knew, however, that there had been a great deal of clamor lately in support of this scheme, which had made it seem that the people generally were in favor of it, or he supposed that the President had yielded to this clamor upon the principle stated in his inaugural address. The best way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law was to execute it faithfully. Some persons had expressed surprise at the President's consenting to give up the patronage which his enemies said he was using for his own advantage, but the reasons probably was that he knew he could afford to give his enemies many advantages and yet defeat them. Nevertheless he thought the President had done wrong in yielding to the clamor of the hour. The sober second thought of the people was always right, but their sudden impulses were often wrong, and ought to be resisted by their public servants. He knew that it sometimes happened that, before the sober second thought came, a faithful public officer would find his head in the basket,—and to a public officer, a Senator, for instance, with ambitious re-elections, there was a great temptation to yield to the pressure of the moment,—but as he was only a Senator, who probably could not be re-elected if he wished, there seems to be a special obligation resting upon him to act independently. As a part of this reform scheme, the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) had proposed a Constitutional amendment rendering the President who has served one term ineligible for re-election. This would be treating General Grant more severely than Jefferson Davis, because, although the latter is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, it is still within the power of Congress to remove his disabilities, while President Grant would have no relief from his. [Laughter.] If the doctrine was true that one term of service was enough to demoralize a public officer, then the Senator from Massachusetts must be himself very thoroughly demoralized by this time, and being a man who sets principles above all personal considerations, he would of course take his hat and leave the Senate forever immediately upon the adoption of his amendment. [Laughter.] In politics, said Mr. Carpenter, words are things, and Civil Service Reform is a cunning catch-word. The conclusion is, that whoever is not in favor of reform must be in favor of abuses. But the change is not necessarily reform; and there is a sure intuition which tells us that in a government of such delicate structure as this of ours, it is better to "bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

Mr. Carpenter then discussed at some length the distribution of powers between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, and came to the conclusion that if the appointing power were taken away from the President, as it would be by this reform, his remaining power would be no greater than those of a Constable in Milwaukee. He said that if the measure, instead of being tacked to an Appropriation bill on the last night of the session, had depended upon its own merits, it would not have received twenty votes.

Mr. Carpenter here had the regulations read, and then criticised them in detail. His first criticism was that the most important officers in the civil service were to be wholly exempt from the operation of them. If a copying clerk in the Interior Department or a candidate for the janitorship of an United States building must pass examination, he could not see why the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of State should not be examined also. By these regulations a copying clerk must be a citizen of the United States, but the head of a Department need not be. A light house-keeper on the shore of Lake Michigan must be able to read and write the English language, but the Attorney General of the United States would not be required to do either. [Laughter]. He also argued that there was a conflict between the Ninth rule, which provides that any person becoming disqualified after long and faithful service, by bodily or mental infirmity, may be appointed to a place of less responsibility, in the same department; and the First rule, which provides that no person shall be admitted to any position in the Civil Service who shall not have satisfactory evidence in regard to character, health, etc. These, he said, were minor defects in the Civil Service reform system. The great objections to it were, first, that it violated the Constitution by taking away from the President the discretion vested in him to select his appointees from the whole people, and limited him to the names of persons referred to him by the Examining Board; second, that it set up for public service the standard of education of schools, to the exclusion of all who have not enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education, thus setting up an aristocratic governmental class composed of sons of the rich.

Continuing his criticism, he said that according to these rules the successful candidate for an appointment was to be chosen from three persons passing the best examination. So, although neither of the candidates should answer questions enough to show his competency. Still the President must appoint one who had done the best, or else disregard the nomination altogether, and fall back upon his own discretion, in which latter case what would become of Civil Service Reform? Further, candidates presenting themselves for examination, after due public notice, would always be adventurers, or at best men of no rank or ability. Suppose a vacancy in the Collectorship at New York, and an advertisement for candidates published by the Examining Board. Did anybody suppose that such men as A. T. Stewart, or H. G. Stebbins, or George Opdyke would present themselves for examination? And if they would, they could not probably be beaten by candidates who had just left school. This may be reform, said Mr. Carpenter, but it will defeat any political party that adopts it, for it will excite indignation and contempt, and division of the people of this country. It may be a reform, or whatever else its friends choose to call it, but it certainly is not constitutional or a wise mode of appointing public officers of the United States.

Turning from the rules to the report of the Commissioners, he said it was based upon views leading to this idea of permanency of the tenure for public servants. This idea had been advocated at the formation of the Government by those who favored a strong Government, but it had been rejected because it was seen to be anti-republican. It was thought right that Judges should be made independent of the popular will, because the questions they had to decide depended upon legal principles, and the popular will had nothing to do with them. It was also right that officers of the army and navy should have a life tenure, because they had to be specially educated by the Government for their duties, but there was no parallel between these and the Civil Service officers. The duties of the latter were generally prescribed by law, and were so simple that any intelligent man could soon master them, and he could have an opportunity to do so without detriment to the public service.

Another fallacious idea underlying the report was that party is the bane of this Government, and to labor for the success of the party ought to disqualify a man for public office. In all free countries there must be parties. The great Republican party which has achieved such wonders in the last ten years, found the public offices filled with its enemies when it came into power. According to the Civil Service reform doctrine, it ought to have left those offices in the possession of the old occupants; but if it had done so how different would have been the history of those years.

Mr. CARPENTER read an extract from the report of the Commission, charging that, under the present system, the appointing power is often subjected to the threats and blandishments of personal solicitation, and said it was a base and malignant libel on the leading members of the Republican party in Congress. He had been told by a high authority that only two persons had demanded appointments in terms that could be called insulting or disrespectful; that these two cases were high in the legislative department of the Government, and that, having had their applications refused on account of the unfitness of the candidates, in both cases being relations of the applicants, they were now high champions of the Civil Service reform.

Recurring to the competitive examination system, he said he did not mean to decry learning. He thought that persons who had not the advantages of education in youth were more likely than others to appreciate its advantages, and he belonged to that class. "Why," said he, "if I were a candidate for the position of copying clerk in one of the departments, and should go before an Examining Board of a chemical turn of mind, I should certainly be rejected, although I write a fair hand, and can copy papers with great speed and accuracy. I know no more of chemistry than I know of the pearly gates and golden streets of Heaven. [Laughter.] and I never expect to. I mean I never expect to know chemistry. I do expect to know more of the pearly gates and golden streets, for I understand that admittance there does not depend upon competitive examination." [Laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. Carpenter said, there was a special reason why the scheme ought not to be adopted at this time. At the breaking out of the war patriotic fathers sent their sons to the army, while others, less patriotic, sent theirs to school, and now, if this system were adopted, the sons of the first class, who were fighting for their country, while others were remaining at school or college would be excluded from public office, because they did not know all about the fluctuations of the tides, or how near the moon comes to the earth, or the names of the four principal rivers that flow into the Caspian Sea. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL wished to say a few words on this subject, but not in behalf of the competitive examination system, which the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) said had been suspended, and against which, therefore, it was remarkable that he should have directed so much of his speech.

Mr. CARPENTER denied having said that the system was not to go into operation. What he had said was that the rules and regulations were to be revised so as to carry it into operation. In other words, the Administration had merely let go to get a better hold. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL—I certainly hope that the Civil Service reform is not to be abandoned, but is to be pursued. Having given the best attention I could to the Senator's remarks, I certainly understood them to be devoted almost entirely to the rules and regulations which it is now said will not work and are to be changed. I shall take no time in attempting to defend those rules on the system of competitive examination, but I am certainly in favor of civil service reform, a reform that shall save this Government from being plundered under a system which wastes one-fourth of the entire revenue of the country, and it is sad to me to reflect that the Senator from Wisconsin now takes a position not against particular rules, but against a system which would correct it; that he stands up here in the face of the official document prepared by careful and considerate friends of the Administration,—by its best friends—which states that one-fourth of your entire revenue, more than ninety millions of dollars, is wasted in consequence of a system, the correction of which the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) now opposes.

Mr. SHERMAN. What document is that.

Mr. TRUMBULL. It is the official statement made by this Civil Service Commission.

Mr. CARPENTER. I have no desire to become the special champion of that Board, but what they do say is, that about one-quarter of the revenue is wasted, and they do not know how much of that is chargeable to the Civil Service.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Well, we will see what they do say. I am willing to have it read and the whole of it, unlike the Senator from Wisconsin, who had read a part of the opinion of the Attorney General given upon another question altogether, such as sustains his argument, and left unread the conclusion which condemns the whole of it.

Mr. Trumbull here read from the report as follows: "It is not easy to compute in figures the exact economical difference between a good and bad system of civil service. It is necessarily a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of a careless and careful method; but it is calculated by those who here made a careful study of all the facts, that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsible."

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish to ask the Senator whether he knows that the whole expenses of collecting the revenues, internal and external, are less than 5 per cent.

Mr. TRUMBULL—If the Senator from Ohio will devote his attention to the investigation now going on in New York, I think he will find how a great deal of the revenue is lost.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will inform the Senator that I have not only given attention to that investigation, but I have joined in reporting a bill, in which I hope to call attention to that investigation, and which will entirely cure the abuses which have occurred in New York.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I shall be very happy to concur with the Senator in the passage of that bill which is to correct all abuses. The Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) passed a high eulogium upon the character of the President, and at the same time informed us that the President had put these theories, as he calls them, into operation for the purpose of rendering them odious in the expectation that the people will see through them. Sir, I think better of the Chief Magistrate of the United States than to suppose that, under the authority given him to adopt rules and regulations for the reform of the civil service, he has adopted such rules as will bring civil service reform into contempt.

Mr. Trumbull here controverted Mr. Carpenter's views as to the extent and importance of the President's powers under the Constitution. It was true, he said, that the appointing power belonged to the Executive, and the great evil was that members of the legislative department of the Government had gradually usurped the power and assumed to dictate appointments, and the great aim of the civil service reform was to restore to the Executive his constitutional power of appointment, instead of taking it away. Doesn't the Senator from Wisconsin know that, although the Constitution and law vest the appointing power in the Executive and in the heads of departments, yet virtually that power is not exercised by them, but is controlled by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. CARPENTER. I know nothing about the patronage of Illinois, but as to that part of the patronage of Wisconsin of which I have any knowledge, I answer that I do not know that to be the fact.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Well I cannot speak as to the rule in Wisconsin, but this report states that this is the general practice, and the President endorses this report and sends it to Congress. The trouble is not want of scholarship of our public officers. It arises from appointments being controlled by Congressmen, and I introduced a bill some time ago designed to correct that evil. This report is the work of gentlemen of high character, great industry and laborious research, who have inquired into the evils that exist under the present system, and have set them forth here with great clearness and force. These are the evils and if they cannot be corrected by the competitive examination system, let us apply some other system; but let them certainly be corrected. This report comes to us endorsed by the President.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called the attention of Mr. Trumbull to the fact that the President could not be held responsible for all the statements of the report as in his message transmitting it he said that he was desirous of bringing out the fact to the attention of Congress before the recess, and that he had not sufficiently examined the report to suggest the requisite legislation.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Does the Senator believe that the President did not read this report?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The President says he had not time to examine the report.

Mr. TRUMBULL. To examine it for what purpose? To suggest legislative action? But does the Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen) impute to the President, even by implication, such ignorance as to send us an important report without having read it, or without knowing what the statements were in it. The idea, to me, is inconceivable. The President must have read it or he could not have said that it embodied a policy long needed. He had read it, and understood it, and the report comes here endorsed as to its essential facts, so far as they relate to the present mode of appointments, by the President himself, who has been for nearly three years in a position to know what the present system is. Even the Senator from Wisconsin himself endorsed the statements of this report when he said that two persons high in the Legislative Department of the Government had insulted or threatened the President because he would not make certain appointments dictated by them. I wish the Senator had told us who they were that threatened the President, for then he would have given a still more striking illustration of a system which the Civil Service Reform is designed to correct.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in conclusion, speaking of the use of government patronage for party purposes, said: "Now I am free to say, and I will say it here and everywhere, if the Republican party has not virtue enough to be sustained without using the patronage of the Government to hold it together, it deserves to go down. No party deserves to be sustained that cannot sustain itself without using the patronage of the Government as spoils to perpetuate its power. That is the very objection pointed out by this Civil Service Commission, that the patronage of the Government is being used for partisan purposes. Men take office for the purpose of electing certain other individuals to office, and keeping them there. It is an interference with the freedom of election. It is an interference with the rights of the people, and no party ought to be sustained that cannot be sustained by the unbiased vote of the people, uninfluenced by party patronage. [Subdued applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the only change made in the rules and regulation of the Civil Service Reform Commission, was the adoption of an additional one, which he read, and then said: "I voted for the proposition of the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull), in reference to appointment to office. I believe that some good will come yet from this discussion of Civil Service reform, but I believe the abuses of the present system are grossly exaggerated. The expenses of our Government are less in proportion than those of any other in the world. The entire cost of collecting revenue is less than 5 per cent.

Mr. SCHURZ. Does not the Senator know that it has appeared in our official report to Congress, that the losses occurring to the Government from the running in of cargoes without paying duty, amount, and have amounted for many years, to some twelve million to twenty million of dollars per year?

Mr. SHERMAN. I have examined that question. The great loss to our revenue is through passengers arriving at the port of New York bringing in expensive goods in trunks; but that is the case in all other countries, also, and it cannot be remedied by civil service reform or any other plan that has yet been devised. The amount of losses from this source has been estimated at $10,000,000 a year, and that, probably, is about three quarters of the entire loss; but as I have said, that cannot be avoided by any system yet devised. The only way to do it is to repeal the customs laws.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I understand the Senator to say that he had reported a bill that would correct all abuses at New York.

Mr. SHERMAN said he meant all abuses brought to light by the Custom House investigation in New York. He then discussed some difficulties in the way of civil service reform, but said that he had made up his mind to give it a fair trial, and to vote whatever might be necessary to do so.

Mr. MORTON. I do not desire to discuss at this time the merits of this system of Civil Service reform. So far as I am concerned what the President proposes shall have a fair trial. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) has in part anticipated what I intended to say. I intended to challenge a statement made on the floor of the Senate this afternoon, and I believe read from the report of this commission to the effect that one-fourth of the entire revenue of the United States is annually lost in collection. I desire to challenge that statement. I don't call in question the sincerity of the Board who make that statement, but I submit to the Senate and country that they have been grossly imposed upon, and that so far from 25 per cent of the revenue being lost in that way, no evidence has been found, or can be found, which will show that 5 per cent has been lost in that way under this administration.

Mr. EDMONDS called Mr. Morton's attention to the fact that the Commissioners did not make that statement on their own authority, but merely said that it was so stated, and quoted the statement merely as the means of calling attention to losses occurring in that way.

Mr. MORTON. I know that. But they mention the statement as if they believed it, and what I want to say is that the representation made to them and embodied by them in their report to the President, is a gross exaggeration, which ought not to be allowed to go before the country without being challenged. If our present system results in the loss of 25 per cent. of the revenues, it is the worst in the world, and this statement does such gross injustice to the Administration that I think it ought to be met upon the threshold. Three-fourths of all that has been said during the last two years about abuses of the Civil Service I believe to be the greatest exaggeration,—the merest froth and suds,—and while there are great evils in our system that ought to be remedied, I believe, as I have said here before, that our system is to-day, with all its faults, the best in the world. It may have faults that others have not, but others have faults that ours has not. They are enormous ones, and if any one will take the trouble to read the history of the Civil Service of the great governments of Europe, they will be forced to the conclusion that they have enormous faults that do not belong to our own Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Morton pointed out that Mr. Trumbull's idea of the best way to reform the Civil Service differed from the plan of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. EDMONDS announced that on Monday he would speak in reply to Mr. Carpenter.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER PRO TEM.

Speaker BLAINE, owing to the extreme illness of one of his children, vacated the chair, and appointed Mr. DAWES Speaker *pro tem*.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

A large number of pension bills were passed.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed one of these bills which allowed the widow who has been drawing a pension for nineteen years to receive fourteen years' back pension, on the principle of the bill passed yesterday, making the pension commence from the death or discharge of the soldier. Mr. Garfield said that that bill, although only applying to pensioners of the late war, will take $30,000,000 out of the Treasury, and commented upon the inattention of the House to these pension bills.

The bill passed—yeas, 100; nays, 65.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce asking Congress to take measures for the restoration of the shipping interest of the country.

QUAKER PETITION.

A petition was presented from the Society of Friends in their annual meeting, asking in all national disputes a reference to arbitration in lieu of the sword. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and to have probably a favorable report.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Wednesday. It appropriates $26,225,756, including $500,000 for the China mail, $150,000 for Brazil; $75,000 for the Sandwich Islands.

The Pension bill reported appropriates $30,480,000. It was made the special order for next Thursday.

THE GLOBE PRINTING.

A resolution was adopted that the Printing Committee ascertain the amount of money paid for ten years past to the *Globe*.

MEMBER SEATED.

The report that Mr. Braxton was entitled to the seat from Virginia, was adopted.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Jan 18.—A compromise will probably be made in the Assembly on the bill for taxing raw material.

It is understood that England is pledged not to raise the duties on French wines imported into that country, whatever may be the result of the tariff controversy here.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The suppression of the newspapers *Gaulois* and *Constitution* is exciting indignation.

The assassin of the Prussian soldier at Luneville a few days since was a man named Crolol. He has been arrested, and confesses having committed the deed. Several petitions have already been sent to Thiers asking him to pardon the prisoner. The people of France are active in their exertions to relieve the country from the presence of German troops. Throughout all the departments money is being subscribed toward paying the indebtedness to Germany.

The *Courier de France* says the Government is entertaining the idea of ceding the monopoly for the sale of tobacco to the Rothschilds and several other bankers for a period of thirty years upon condition that they furnish sufficient funds to immediately pay the German war indemnity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Queen was yesterday congratulated by the inhabitants of Osborne on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

Ex-Chancellor Roebuck delivered an address at Sheffield yesterday, but made no allusion to American affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A supplement to the *Gazette* announces that the 21st inst. will be observed in all churches as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. An official thanksgiving will take place in St. Paul's Church about the 20th of February. Queen Victoria hopes to attend.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Count Von Andrassy received a deputation of Catholics, to-day, and in reply to their address, declared that the Pope was under no constraint, as was shown by the recent appointment by him of some thirty Bishops. The relations between Austria and Italy are on a good footing. He knew of no Catholic power which could be justified in offering the Pope an asylum.

The Trade-Mark Convention between Austria and the United States has been submitted to the Diet at Pesth for ratification on the part of the Kingdom of Hungary.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The Ministry have directed the Governors of Provinces to suppress the Internationalists within their jurisdiction, but at the same time not to interfere with the liberty of speech, and to take no notice of simple annunciations of the principles of the International Society, as the laws of Spain provide no punishment for such utterances.

Minister Sagasta, ex-Regent, and Marshal Serrano are to have a conference to-day. Much importance is attached to this meeting.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The budget which has been submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Council of the Empire shows that during the past year the receipts have exceeded the expenditures 400,000 roubles.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Berlin Chapter of Knights of the Black Eagle, yesterday, Prince Arthur, of England, Generals Herwart, Von Bittenfeld, and Baron Von Manteuffel were invested with the Order by the Emperor William.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The annual banquet of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle was given to-day upon the anniversary of the establishment of the order by Frederick the first in 1701. The attendance was quite large, including many members of the royal family and the most prominent noblemen of the Kingdom and Empire. The Emperor William was the chief speaker, and in his remarks alluded to the fact that the occasion was that of a double anniversary, viz.: Of the coronation of the first Prussian King, and of his own assumption of the Imperial Crown of Germany. Among the interesting incidents of the banquet was a toast given by the Bavarian Minister to the Emperor William, the victorious.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The Pope is suffering from a severe cold, and has been confined to bed one day.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Indians from Mexico, are burning ranches, killing settlers, and running off stock from Texas, between Laredo and Eagle Pass, to their camps on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Valdez still holds Piedras Negras, although besieged by the Revolutionists.

The Quirogas revolutionists have not captured Camargo, although outnumbering Cortinas' troops.

A brig from Tampico arrived at Matamoras last night, with money and supplies for Government troops, who will now take the offensive.

OHIO.

Fatal Result of a Shooting Affray—Cincinnati Aid for Chicago Sufferers.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Lawrence Gibbons, wounded in a fracas with John Watson, on the steamer Abeona, died in the hospital last night. Watson is in custody at Louisville.

Preparations are making for a much more extensive industrial exposition next fall than any hitherto held. The guarantee fund alone will be four times that of any previous year, and will furnish the management the amplest facilities for carrying out their plans. The Chamber of Commerce appropriated $2,500 to-day.

The Committee of the Common Council to whom was referred the correspondence relative to Cincinnati's contribution to Chicago aid, and the mere allusion to it made in the report of the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, to-day reported the results of a recent visit to Chicago. The report states that Mayor Medill fully recognizes the important part Cincinnati has taken toward their relief, and assures them that nothing had been done by any city that has been of as great benefit and as economical as the establishment of the soup house by Cincinnati. The Committee express the opinion that Cincinnati can do most good by working through the volunteer relief societies, and by multiplying the present facilities for furnishing the people food, and the Council has adopted the recommendation.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Subject of State Revenue Considered in Both Houses.

The Question of Taxing Credits Debated at Length in the Senate.

Section Relative to the Two-Mill School Tax Stricken Out of the House Bill.

The General Incorporation Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.

Bill Allowing Rebate of Taxes in Certain Cases Signed by the Governor.

ILLINOIS.

THE REVENUE BILLS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 18.—Revenue was to-day the principal subject of discussion in both Houses. The lower branch took up its bill, which has become an "old man of the sea," (which, amended as it has been, the majority want to shake off, but dare not,) and proceeded after the usual fashion of postponing hard sections, but also adopting many, some of which were quite superfluous. They did decide, however, pretty positively to have no more Boards of Equalization, but to let the Auditor do the work, and there was a fair vote for the proposition to dispense with State equalizing altogether. In the Senate they will insist on retaining the present system of equalizing, and there is no room for obstinate disagreement between two bodies on that point. During this talk about how the equalizing was to be done, Mr. Cummings presented his plan for apportioning taxes, which is an attempt to make taxation and representation go hand in hand. If any one county has three Representatives in the General Assembly, it shall pay one fifty-part of the taxes. At present, Cook County pays about one-fifth of the taxes, and will have hereafter twenty-one Representatives; or a little less than one-seventh of the whole number, and should, therefore, under this system pay little less than one-seventh of the taxes. The sections relating to the collection of city taxes were postponed. The debate in the Senate was on the question whether deduction of debts should be allowed in listing credits, and while there is no doubt that the attempt to strike out of the bill the provision allowing that deduction, yet it is apparent that the Senate, like the House, has men who will defend any proposition, however crazy or unsound it may be, the only distinction being that it has rather less of them. To-day, Senator Kerr followed in the footsteps of Smith, of Ogle, and seriously declared his belief in the enriching influence of promissory notes, so that, if a farm changed hands ten times, a note being each time given, a sum ten times as large as the original value of the farm had been added to the original wealth of the State. Messrs. Underwood and Dore showed the legality and policy of these deductions and that they were backed by the practice of twenty years, while Alexander also expressed himself very sensibly on the subject.

THE JUSTICE BILL.

To-day the House sent to the Governor for the bill increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, in order that it might be so amended as not to be vetoed. As it now is, it requires these Justices to give increased bond, and declares their places vacant if they do not give it. Since these are constitutional officers, it is not in the power of the General Assembly to impose additional requirements upon them after their election.

BILL APPROVED.

Mr. Waite's bill, which allows Common Councils to repeal appropriation bills where there has been any amount of property destroyed by fire, and to make rebate of taxes, has been signed by the Governor.

THE GENERAL INCORPORATION BILL

was ordered to a third reading.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 18.

SENATE.

Met at 10 o'clock a. m. *Absent*—Bowman, Jewett, Voris.

COUNTY SEATS.

House bill relating to removal of county seats was ordered to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on Counties.

BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill 316, to define the jurisdiction of cities and incorporated towns bordering on the Ohio River, was passed—yeas, 38; nays, 1—Boyd voting no.

Senate bill 261, to establish salaries of Judges of inferior local Courts in cities less than 5,000 inhabitants was passed—yeas, 37; nays, none.

Pending a motion to amend the title, it was discovered that the words "per annum" had "dropped out," and that the bill actually authorized the payment of $1,000 quarterly. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the Judiciary.

Senate bill 261, to provide for the registration of drainage and levee bonds, and secure payment of same, was passed—yeas, 37; nays, 2—Crawford and Pierce voting no.

RESIGNATION.

The President presented the resignation of Louis Zeigler, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Dore moved to indefinitely postpone consideration of the resignation.

Mr. McNulta stated his reasons why the resignation should not be accepted.

Mr. PIERCE replied to Mr. McNulta, stating his reasons why the resignation should be accepted, taking ground especially against the special plea of that gentleman, that Mr. Zeigler was a German.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 20.

The resignation was accepted.

REVENUE BILL.

The Senate took up Revenue bill (382) the question being upon the amendment of Mr. Washburn to strike out Sections 27, 28, and 29, being rules for listing credits.

Mr. MARSH said the difference of acquisition of property, through realty and commerce, was great. It was not the normal condition of realty to be in debt, while in commercial pursuits it was different, the normal condition being the transaction of business upon the basis of debit and credit. He stated that there was no practicable rule whereby a corporation owning $150,000 in notes could list them at actual value. The life of commerce depended upon credit, while that of realty did not. That if these sections are stricken out, it might be fun to the owners of real estate but death to manufacturers.

Mr. DORE was not aware that the question at issue was abstruse, but the tone of discussion was tending to make it so. Taxation was a system of legal extortion for the public good. It was not strange that a great diversity of opinion should exist upon this question. The attempt to tax credits was one to create supposititious values. It depended upon circumstances as to whether credits should be taxed. If a person disposed of his farm, receiving in partial payment a note, being an evidence of indebtedness, the tax should fall upon the realty, and not upon the evidence of indebtedness. Capital loaned with a view of return should be taxed. The merchant should be taxed upon what he actually has and no more. He was of the opinion that the reputation of a man, which enabled him to obtain credit, was not a proper subject of taxation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD stated that the provisions of the Constitution are the same as adopted in 1818. He had been unable to find that credits had ever been taxed, but uniformly exempted, but was of the opinion that some class of credits should be taxed. It had been the practice since 1818 to make deductions for credits, and he insisted that the bill in question carried out the sense of the present Constitution. If it had been the intention of the Convention of 1870 to change the practice in this respect, a language differing from that of former Constitutions would have been used. Taxation of tangible property could be easily made, because it was property upon which hands could be readily laid, and some approximate value made; whereas valuation of intangible property was the subject of difficulties not to be seen except on actual experience.

Mr. KERR said that the great object of a revenue law was to equalize taxation. It was a self-evident proposition that every man should be taxed according to his possessions. Any amount of taxes could be sustained if laid equally. He was of the opinion that no man should be taxed upon his indebtedness. The correct principle was that a man should be allowed to deduct all his indebtedness from the gross amount of property, and pay taxation upon his net worth. The assessment of personal property at too low rates had given rise to this question. He was, however, of the opinion that the rule of deductions was one of impracticability, and could not be successfully enforced. A man might encumber his whole property with indebtedness, and thus be enabled to escape all taxation. He argued that notes were personal property, if property at all, and if one class of personal property should be taxed, all should. If a farm worth $10,000 was sold ten times over, taxable property to that amount had been created. One man had the farm and the other the notes, and the reason why the notes were property was that they reduced the rate of taxation. He denied that the law was harder upon manufacturers than upon any other part of the community, and if these manufacturers were allowed to offset their debts against their property, the State would not receive a dollar of taxes. He charged that the present law was gotten up directly in favor of sharks, who loan money at the rate of 15 to 20 per cent. The bill would exempt money lenders and capitalists, and not the farmers. A note in the hands of one person was as much property as a horse in the possession of another. He concluded by stating that in his opinion the bill was class legislation in its worst form.

IN MEMORIAM.

The special order was temporarily suspended, to allow the introduction of a preamble and resolutions of respect to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Bergen, who, ever since the removal of the capital from Vandalia, had attended the sessions of the Legislature as Chaplain. Remarks upon the occasion were made by Messrs. STARNE and FULLER.

The rules were suspended and resolutions adopted, and, as a token of respect, the Senate adjourned to 3:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REVENUE BILL.

The debate upon Mr. Washburn's amendment to the Revenue bill was continued:

Mr. HUNTER said that the true principle was to tax every man according to his ability, and not according to his material wealth. He argued that promissory notes, being merely promises to pay, were not property, and consequently could not be taxed. Taxation had heretofore been borne by the poorer classes, and that the time had now come when these burdens should be equalized. He would impose the burdens of taxation upon capital, upon rich men, who, from their abundance of material wealth, were able to bear the burden of supporting the State.

Mr. HOLCOMB was afraid that if this discussion went much further he would become so muddled as to be unable to define his position. There seemed to be a great difference of opinion as to whether credits were property or not. He defined his position by an illustration in this wise: If he had $100,000, he would invest it in Government bonds, which latter he would use as collaterals to borrow an additional $100,000, which he would loan at interest, taking notes, thus making debts and credits even, and under this bill escape taxation. He was of the opinion that the sections should be stricken out.

Mr. BANGS was of the opinion that, while the striking out of the section might bear hard upon manufacturers, yet he would rather it were so than it should be a burden upon ten other men. A man purchasing a reaper, could not have his note for $100 deducted from the value of the reaper, yet the man holding the note could set it off against debts owing for iron, wood, labor, &c. He was of the opinion that the amendment should be adopted. The Senator did not see how he was to get rid of paying a tax upon his property according to its valuation, even if it were covered up with debts. If these sections were stricken out he was convinced that injustice would ensue to three-fourths of the people of the State; whereas, if they were not, injustice might be done to not more than one in twenty. He had devoted much time to the study of this matter, and was convinced that the striking out of the sections would be inflicting sheer injustice to the mechanic, etc.

Mr. CRAWFORD was opposed to the amendment. He considered that the sections as in the bill constituted a movement in the right direction. He denied that the bill was in the interest of capitalists. All revenue bills should be framed upon the idea that money is property. Instead of allowing the capitalist to escape, it would bring him to account. Notes, bonds, mortgages, etc., represented dollars, and if a capitalist held these things, and was owing nothing, he must pay taxes thereon. A man with twenty thousand dollars in bills receivable, and twenty thousand in bills payable, would be taxed upon his bills receivable, and no deductions allowed for his debts, and this, too, when in fact the man was not worth five thousand dollars. He cited instances of banks who would be taxed upon all the property found in their vaults as deposits, while no deductions would be allowed for amounts owing to depositors. He was of opinion that the wisest course to pursue would be to adopt the bill upon which the Committee had labored so faithfully without material amendment.

Mr. ALEXANDER was of opinion that if a man purchased a farm, for which he paid partially only, he understood that he was to be taxed for that farm, and if he paid the tax upon that which he owed for the land, it concerned him and him alone; and was farther of the opinion that, in such cases, the seller should be exempted from taxation. He considered it to be a correct rendering of the Constitution that all tangible property should pay tax in somebody's hands. Purchasers of property were not obliged to incur indebtedness, but if they did, it was always with the understanding that the taxes must be paid.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

Mr. ALEXANDER gave way to admit the report of the Special Committee on the Penitentiary, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The bill relative to roads and bridges in counties not under township organization was made the special order for Saturday afternoon.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The House bill to amend the laws concerning township organization was taken up, and the Senate amendments concurred in. They recognize the principle of benefits in laying out roads.

RULE PROPOSED.

A resolution was offered by Mr. AUSTIN that no more bills be offered after Monday, until those on the calendar were disposed of.

The rules were not suspended.

REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill, the question being on Mr. Springer's amendment putting in the Board of Equalization.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM thought that great hardships had arisen from the present system, and that the power of equalizing should be left to the Boards of Supervisors of each county. If it was, in time, found that inequalities resulted they could resort to some other system. The Board had not benefited the people in the regulation of taxation. Nor did he want the equalizing done by the Auditor as it is, as putting too much work on him.

Mr. CUMMINGS opposed the substitute, which was lost by a decided vote.

Mr. MORGAN moved to strike out the section directing the Auditor to do the equalizing.

The motion was lost and the section adopted—ayes, 55; noes, 36.

Several sections fixing the duties of the Auditor were adopted.

The next section repeals the two mill school tax and provides for raising one million dollars.

Mr. MILLER, of St. Clair, thought the section was out of place in that bill, since the Revenue bill was to raise revenue, and not make appropriations. Besides, there were objections to fixing a stated amount. They had provided for the amount to be raised for school purposes, in the School law, and it would be much better for the State and schools, to leave the matter with the Education Committee.

Mr. KING (Cook) and Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) fully coincided with him.

Mr. SHORT opposed the motion.

The section was stricken out, as was the following one, which depended on it.

The next section was so amended as to direct the County Clerk to compute the county taxes on the county equalized valuation, and not on the State valuation, making two taxes levied on two different valuations.

The next section, relating to levying taxes for town purposes, was adopted with an amendment giving the Board of Auditors the power, instead of the electors, to direct the sum to be raised for ordinary and contingent expenses, and building roads, etc.

The next section provided for collecting all city taxes at the same time with the State and County taxes, and give but one receipt.

Mr. BURLEY objected to the section, and moved that it be passed for the present, which was done.

Mr. CAREY objected to the next section as being outrageously cumbersome. It did not belong in the bill at all, but should be regulated in the Auditor's office.

Mr. SHORT agreed with him, but thought it too late to begin.

The section was adopted—ayes, 51; noes, 15.

Message from the Governor, announcing the signature of Mr. Waite's bill, allowing the repeal of appropriation bills by the Common Council, the rebate of city taxes, etc.

Mr. SHELDON moved to so amend as to prohibit carrying forward back taxes beyond five years.

The amendment was adopted.

The next section was one attempting to legislate out all City Collectors. It was postponed.

The Committee rose.

RULES

Several amendments to rules were offered.

THE JUSTICE BILL.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered a resolution calling on the Governor to return to the House the bill increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. It was adopted.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. CLOUD (of Morgan) announced the death of Rev. Dr. Bergen, a citizen of Springfield since 1828, and who had officiated as Chaplain with others since the General Assembly met at Springfield. He offered appropriate resolutions, which were adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SURVEY BILL.

Mr. KNOWLES offered a bill to provide for the survey of the Sangamon River by the Canal Commissioners.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The bill appropriating $49,000 for deficiencies, and to carry on the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and its passage recommended.

FIRE PATROL.

Mr. KING (Cook) offered a bill to enable Boards of Underwriters to establish a fire patrol.

BURNT RECORDS.

Mr. JEWETT'S bill to restore Court records, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Burnt Records.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

The bill for the publication of the fifth volume of the Geological Report, was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

THE GENERAL INCORPORATION BILL

was taken up and the amendments of the Committee of the Whole adopted.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment that when stock was sold and the assignee of the stock was not able to pay the debts of the company, the assigner should be held responsible.

The amendment, which was favored by Messrs. NORTH and MERRITT, and opposed by Mr. ROOT, was lost—yeas, 32; nays, 68.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered an amendment making the cumulative principle feasible in electing Boards of Directors. Lost—yeas, 24; nays, 63.

Mr. CARPENTER again put in his amendment that nothing but money or real estate or personal property necessary to carry on business at an ascertained value should be taken for stock in any incorporated company.

Messrs. BURLEY, DANIELS, and BARNES opposed and Mr. MERRITT favored it.

It was lost—yeas, 27; nays, 75.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Jan. 18.—A message from the Senate was presented in regard to changing the time of holding the Courts in the eighth Judicial District, etc.; also praying for a joint session of the House and Senate, for the purpose of declaring the vote for State Printer, Binder, and Warden of the Penitentiary. The House refused to concur.

Bills were introduced and referred to prevent the drinking of intoxicating liquors by jurors; to amend Section 3,570, Chapter 148, of the Revision; to authorize County Auditors to take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments of writing; to legalize the acts of the Independent School District of the Missouri Valley, Iowa; also to suspend the issuing of writs of execution and other processes; to enforce the collection of judgments and decrees against the property of defendants.

Governor Merrill's biennial Message was taken up in sections, and referred to appropriate Committees.

A resolution was read and referred, asking Congress to pass a law granting 160 acres of land to soldiers of the rebellion.

There was no afternoon session of the House.

The Senate's morning hour was spent in discussing the newspaper question, on a motion to rescind the resolution giving newspapers to members and officers, which, after an extended debate, was lost—ayes, 19; nays, 29.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate, to-day, bills were introduced to increase the appropriation for the library of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a few local bills, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee to ascertain whether they conflicted with the constitutional amendment.

A joint resolution was adopted to print 5,000 copies of the report of the Legislative committee visiting State institutions, which the Assembly concurred in.

The bill giving additional powers to the Chippewa Dells Bribery Investigating Committee, vetoed by the Governor, was then taken up. Senator Magoon, Chairman of said committee, ably and warmly controverted the Governor's positions, and insisted that the bill was right, expedient, just, and constitutional; had ample precedents in its favor; did not exceed Legislative power, and ought to pass notwithstanding the veto.

The question was then postponed to next Tuesday.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a communication from President Grant, in regard to that part of the Treaty of Washington relative to the reciprocal navigation by citizens of the Canadian Dominion and the United States, of the canals and rivers connecting the great lakes and the Atlantic.

In the Assembly, after prayer by the chaplain, M. Soldatenkopf, the Russian Prison Commissioner, invited yesterday to a seat on the floor, was introduced by the Speaker, and made an eloquent little speech, expressing thanks for the kind reception and honor shown, and saying the rapid development of the West, and especially of Wisconsin, surpassed all his expectations.

Petitions were presented against the exemption of religious or other societies from taxation; for a law to mitigate the evils of intemperance; for the re-enactment of the town insurance company law; for a renewal of the St. Croix land grant.

A resolution was offered appropriately referring the Governor's message.

The joint resolution that no new business be received after the 15th of February was concurred in after a lengthy debate, with much Democratic spigot-saving economy.

A clerk each was allowed the Committees on the Judiciary, Railroads, State Officers, Engrossed and Enrolled bills, and refused to Incorporations and State Lands.

A memorial to Congress was introduced for a ship-canal around Niagara Falls.

Bills were introduced to enable railroad companies organized under Chapter 73, Revised Statutes, relative to joint stock companies, to condemn land needed for their roads; to amend Chapter 266, Laws of 1860, relative to the rights of lead miners; requiring County Treasurers to keep a record book of county orders and jury certificates, and to make an annual statement of moneys paid to Town Treasurers, and for other purposes; requiring insurance companies to pay to the full the appraised value of risks taken in case of loss; providing that one orphan child of a Wisconsin soldier from each Assembly District shall be entitled to admission into the State University free; to provide for the organization of town insurance companies; to repeal Section 9, Chapter 67, Laws of 1871, taxing dogs; to amend Sections 20 and 25 of Chapter 17, Revised Statutes relative to fences; to make election days a legal holiday; to amend the statutes relative to actions for foreclosure of mortgages and tax deeds; to require officers to make transcripts of records relative to assessments, etc., when called on; repealing Chapter 23, laws of 1859, relative to evidence.

A resolution was adopted ordering of the State Printer 3,000 copies of the Governor's message in the English language, 3,000 each in German and Norwegian, and 1,000 in the Bohemian language.

The Senate resolution prohibiting the adjournment of either House of the Legislature for more than twenty-four hours without the consent of the other House, was tabled.

Messrs. Finkler, Jenkins, and Cary were appointed on the joint committee to report legislation made necessary by the Constitutional Amendment.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 18.—In the House this afternoon a joint resolution was introduced asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure legislation that will recover from the General Government $800,000 due Ohio as part of the 3 per cent on sales of public lands in Ohio, granted by Congress to Ohio in lieu of taxes on unsold lands.

Bills were introduced to protect stockholders of railroad companies by abolishing fast freight lines; also, to authorize Directors of railroads to purchase stock and bonds of such railroad at less than par value, provided that the consent of the stockholders is first obtained.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A Columbia despatch states that Governor Scott has assented to a scheme of the Union Trust Company of New York and Carolina National Bank of Columbia whereby the debt of South Carolina is to be adjusted. The Union Trust Company, besides assuming the debt of South Carolina on a basis of fifty cents on the dollar, also settles the indebtedness of the State to the present financial agent.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The Legislature, in joint convention, to-day balloted for United States Senator, with the following result: J. T. Earle, 9; Geo. R. Dennis, 15; J. B. Groome, of Cecil, 12; D. M. Henry, 15; Philip Francis Thomas, 8; J. R. Franklin, 4; J. A. J. Creswell, 11. The balance scattering. The Democrats will hold a caucus to-night to agree on a candidate.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—At the Democratic caucus to-night Hon. George R. Dennis, present State Senator from Somerset county, was nominated for the United States Senate, to succeed the Hon. G. Vickers. Dennis was nominated on the second ballot, receiving fifty-eight votes.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—The resolution directing the payment of State bonds, maturing this year, in currency instead of coin, which passed the Senate last Friday, and which has been debated in the House every day this week, passed the House to-day by a vote of 58 to 33.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 18.—In the Council to-day a substitute for the House bill to elect delegates proper for the admission of Utah as a State, which provides for submitting the constitution to the people, and the election of two delegates to the Republican National Convention, was considered in Committee of the Whole and made the special order for to-morrow.

A committee was appointed to consider the necessity of a law on marriage, and to report a bill.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 18.—A lively commotion exists in political circles in Kansas to-day caused by an expose published in the Lawrence *Standard* this morning giving the names of nineteen members of the last State Legislature who were bribed to vote for Caldwell for United States Senator last winter, giving the sum paid to each member. The *Standard* declares itself prepared to sustain its charges with abundant proof.

INDIANA.

Miners' Strike—The Park Family Murder—A Sad Commentary on Lynch Law—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—All the miners in the Clay County coal region, with one exception, stopped work last evening. The strike is occasioned by the refusal of the proprietors to accede to the second or third demand within the past three months for an advance of wages, and they claim that they will not accede to the extortion under any circumstances.

An apparently well-established report is in circulation at Jeffersonville to the effect, that detectives have finally succeeded in discovering the clue which will lead to the arrest of the real murderers of the Park family, for which three negroes were arrested and afterwards lynched by a mob of disguised men, notwithstanding the Grand Jury had refused to find a bill against the negroes on the ground of insufficient evidence. It is hinted that the ringleader of the mob that lynched the negroes, was one of the real murderers.

Generals Harrison and Brown have both signified their willingness to accept the Republican nomination for Governor, though both will decline entering into anything like a contest for it.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District have concluded to present the name of General Ben Spooner for the nomination for Congressman-at-Large.

Colonel Nelson Trussler, ex-Secretary of State, is a candidate for Attorney General.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 18.—Among the prominent candidates for Congressional honor in the Republican ranks, in this district, are Judge Marsh, of Delaware County; General Colgrove, of Randolph County, and Colonel Robertson, of this city. Mr. Colgrove was the first military Governor, of Maryland. Allen County's choice is Colonel Robertson, but it is from present indications possible that Judge Marsh will be the nominee. John Colerick, of this city, is most prominently mentioned on the Democratic side.

WISCONSIN.

Opening of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Extension—Supper and a Ball.

GREEN BAY, Wis, Jan. 18.—Yesterday a grand celebration took place here, in honor of the opening of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad, and the Chicago & Northwestern extension. Excursion trains over these roads brought in about 700 invited guests from the towns along the roads. Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, and other cities were also represented. After being shown about town by the Reception Committee of Green Bay and Fort Howard, they sat down to an elegant supper, spread in Klaus' Hall, which was elegantly decorated with flags and emblems. About 600 sat down to the feast. The toasts and speeches were very happy, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. Letters of regret from numerous prominent citizens abroad were read. The cities of Chicago and Milwaukee were cordially mentioned in connection with the great railroad projects now progressing and contemplated, which are to make Green Bay a great commercial center. After the supper, the guests adjourned to Turner Hall, where a grand ball was kept up until a late hour this morning. As many as one hundred couples were dancing at one time. The elegant little Opera House, with its wine company, was chartered by the Committee, and a free entertainment was given for those who preferred such amusement to dancing. The old town is waking up, and has entered upon its era of prosperity which can be traced directly to the liberal aid granted by the city to railroad enterprises, and the prospect of the speedy completion of the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement by the Government.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 18.—A despatch from Neenah, Wis., says that about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the western bound mail train on the Wisconsin Central Railroad was approaching Waupaca, two men and a woman, with a team, attempted to cross the track ahead of the train, but were struck by the engine, killing one man and both horses. The other man and woman escaped unharmed. The names of the parties are not known.

PACIFIC COAST.

Report Concerning the Magdalena Bay Colonists—The Japanese Embassy Lionized by the San Franciscans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Captain Phelps, of the United States Steamer Saranac, who was ordered to Magdalena Bay, to investigate the expulsion of American colonists, as reported by Drake De Bay, reports, after a full investigation, that he finds no reason whatever for such alarm. No such expulsion took place, and no acts of hostility against Americans were committed by the Mexican authorities or citizens.

The Japanese Embassy are visiting the schools, factories, and other points of interest. A grand military parade in their honor will be given on Saturday next, and a ball on Tuesday. The Japanese Minister of Justice visited the Fourth District Court yesterday, and was invited to a seat with the Judge on the bench. He understands English, and was interested in the proceedings.

The Wharton Trial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—In the Wharton case to-day Mr. Hagner resumed his argument. He said that only one purchase of tartar emetic was proven, and that was by Mrs. Chubb. He argued that the money offered Marshal Fry was too small in amount to be considered a bribe, and was only intended for compensation for restoring Mrs. Wharton. He asked how it was possible for a jury to agree as to the cause of death if medical reports could not. He next reviewed at length and with severity the testimony and analysis of Aiken and Toney, concluding his argument at 1:25. Mr. Thomas followed Hagner, and had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The barometer will probably continue falling, with cloudy weather very generally east of the Mississippi, the lowest pressure passing into Missouri, and northeastward to the lower lakes, accompanied by rain and snow. Southeast winds with threatening weather and rain, prevail on the Gulf Coast, and southerly winds veering to southwest throughout the Atlantic States, with snow in the Middle and Eastern States.

—A very dangerous counterfeit fifty dollar legal tender note was detected in St. Louis yesterday. Several banks have taken it from innocent parties.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERLAIN—LITTLEFIELD—In Dover, N. H., Jan. 10, by Rev. W. T. Chase, Mr. Henry R. Chamberlain, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Emma O. Littlefield, of Dover, daughter of the late James Littlefield, Esq.

HAFF—HOPKINS—On Thursday evening, Jan. 18, at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, by the Rev. H. W. Beers, D. D., of Milwaukee, Mr. Jacob Haff and Miss Agnes L. Hopkins, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

COMERFORD—In this city, Jan. 18, Maggie Comerford, of consumption.

The remains will be taken from mother's residence, 185 Curtis-st., to St. Stephen's Church at half-past 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Milwaukee and New York papers please copy.

LACY—At his residence, 17 Rumsey-st., on Thursday morning at 8 a. m., Patrick Lacy.

The remains will be taken to St. Columbkill's Church on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, where there will be high mass, thence to Calvary Cemetery in the cars.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

The members of Demolay Lodge, No. 13, K. of P., are hereby notified to assemble at the office of the Worthy Chancellor, 472 Wabash-av., at 10 o'clock a.m., Friday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of attending the funeral of deceased brother L. MACLEAN.

GEO. O. GARNSEY, W. C.

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, for business, and the question of a PERMANENT LOCATION will be laid before the Lodge for final action. Every member is hereby requested to be present. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order M. E. H. P.

JOHN WHITLEY, Sec.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M. Special convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.

J. O. DICKINSON, Sec.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 261 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body.

V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

Masonic.

Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., will hold their regular communication on Friday evening, in their hall, corner of West M[illegible], Jan. 19, 1872. Work in the M. M. Degree. Visitors are cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

[illegible], Secretary.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 261 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body.

V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.

Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,

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JUST ARRIVED, and FOR SALE LOW.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

175 Cases Egyptian Dates.
600 Baskets Figs.
40 Cases Oval Figs.
60 Cases Carton's Figs.
1,300 Boxes Imperial Layer Figs.
1,000 Lbs. New Prunelles.
600 1-4 Kegs Norwegian Anchovies.
300 1-2 Kegs Norwegian Anchovies.
500 Kegs Holland Herring.

BY

J. H. DIX,

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND FISH DEALER.

58 and 60 South Water-st.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company

OFFICE,

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Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the finest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

PORK BOXES.

TO DOWN TOWN PACKERS.

Would respectfully call attention to our PORK BOXES, the best in the city. Have now on hand and ready to deliver on the shortest notice, the following sizes, viz.: Medium, Mexican, and Stadium at the lowest market price.

MUSKEGON BOX CO.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

Policy-holders in SANGAMO, of Springfield, please call. TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY, 464 Wabash-av.

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IN FULL OPERATION.

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RACE BETWEEN CREDITORS.

The Claims Against The Sands Ale and Brewing Company.

Decision of Judge Blodgett as to the Application of Insurance Moneys.

In January, 1868, the Sands Ale Brewing Company, a corporation created and existing under the general laws of Illinois, borrowed $60,000, through Messrs. Gallup & Peabody, for the term of five years with interest payable semi-annually. To secure the same the company executed a deed of trust upon its real estate to F. R. Peabody, as Trustee; which deed was recorded January 13, 1868, and which, among other covenants, provided that the company should keep all the buildings then situated or which might thereafter be erected upon the premises conveyed insured against loss by fire in responsible companies (the selection to be left to the Trustee) in the fair insurable value of such buildings, and cause such insurance to be made payable in case of loss to the Trustee, and should also deliver to him all policies of insurance, and all renewal certificates thereof; in default of which the Trustee was authorized, at his option, to effect such insurance; and it was declared that the premium money paid therefor should be a charge upon the land and might be collected from the company with interest. The deed of trust further provided that the Trustee should hold all such policies of insurance as security for said debt, and should have the right to collect and receive all moneys that might at any time become receivable on each and all of such policies, and to apply the same in the same manner as was provided by said deed for the application of the proceeds of sale on foreclosure.

At the time this loan was effected, Richard McClevey and John F. Stafford were the only stockholders of the company. The securities were executed by the company in its corporate capacity as principal, and by Stafford and McClevey as sureties. Additional security being demanded by the lender, as a condition of the loan, Mr. Stafford pledged also his individual property, consisting of his house and lot on the corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue, and another house and lot on the North Side.

In February 1869, McClevey sold his half interest in the Brewing Company to Hiram Wheeler, who purchased for himself and for his sons Frederick and Eugene. The price paid for the half interest was about $75,000, and Wheeler gave to McClevey a bond of indemnity against the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust. The Company now enlarged its operations, and erected new buildings, and made extensive and costly improvements. The money thus expended was loaned to the Company by Hiram Wheeler, (who was its President and principal manager), and by his sons, Charles H. and George W. Wheeler. The cost of these improvements having greatly exceeded Stafford's expectations, he proposed to sell out his half interest in the Company to Hiram Wheeler, who purchased the same in September 1870, for $25,000, on very easy terms; being less than one third what he had paid for McClevey's interest the year previous. According to the affidavit of Stafford, Hiram Wheeler agreed expressly to save him harmless from said Peabody indebtedness. This is denied by Wheeler; but the Company, by Wheeler its President, promptly paid the interest thereon maturing in January and July, 1871. By the fire of October 9, the buildings of the Brewing Company were wholly destroyed.

For one or two years after the giving of the deed of trust, policies of insurance had been regularly transferred by the company to the Trustee. This was subsequently neglected, although at the time of the fire, policies were in force upon the real and personal property of the company to the nominal amount of $120,000. Owing to the confusion following the fire, and to the loss of all their papers, Messrs. Gallup & Peabody took no immediate steps in regard to the insurance. On the 22d of November the company was thrown into bankruptcy on petition of the Union National Bank; the act of bankruptcy charged being the non-payment of a note due to the bank on the 1st of November. The company, by Wheeler, its President, entered its appearance, and consented to an immediate adjudication; and, on the same day, Robert E. Jenkins was appointed provisional assignee. The proceedings were carried forward without opposition, and with a celerity very different from the proverbial "law's delay." On the 28th of November a petition was filed, that the assignee might compromise and settle the claims of the Company against various insurance Companies, and an order to this effect was entered December 7. On [December 16, Mr. Jenkins was appointed general assignee, and a meeting of creditors was appointed for the 30th. At that meeting it appeared that there was on hand $81,143.42 and an order of distribution was entered as to $70,530.51 of which the Union National Bank received $2,071.18, Charles W. Wheeler $19,016.09, George H. Wheeler $19,016.09, and Hiram Wheeler $[illegible].

Thus far it would appear as though the general creditors of the Company, including its President had not only outstripped the holders of the deed of trust, but had actually reached the goal in the race for precedence. But in law, as in everything else "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip." On the same 30th day of December, Mr. Stafford, having a natural curiosity to learn whether the interest due from the Company to Peabody on the 1st of January would be promptly paid, enquired concerning the same of Hiram Wheeler, and was informed that he [Wheeler] should not pay anything further under the deed of trust. Considerably alarmed, Stafford now, for the first time, investigated the condition of the company's insurance, and the proceedings in bankruptcy, and learned that the assignee had given checks to the various general creditors for the amount of their respective dividends. Notices were at once served by Stafford, and by Gallup & Peabody; the payment of the checks was stopped; and on the 5th of January (pursuant to notice) a petition was filed by Peabody, the Trustee, for an order upon the assignee to pay over to the petitioner the proceeds of such policies of insurance as covered the mortgaged property. This motion was strenuously opposed by the President of the company and by the other general creditors, who contended that the later policies had been taken out for the benefit of the company, and without any reference to the deed of trust. It was conceded that the company was solvent up to the time of the fire, and at the time the policies in question were taken out. It was also admitted that the lots since the fire are inadequate security for the mortgage debt. The case was argued by various counsel and taken under advisement by the Court (Judge Blodgett), who yesterday, Jan. 18, delivered the following opinion:

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday January 18.

CITY PROPERTY.

Clybourn av, n w of Sheffield av, s w f, [illegible], dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 4 in Hull's Lots 116 and 117 in Butterfield's Addition, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $[illegible].

The premises No. [illegible], dated Jan. 17; consideration, $[illegible].

Bremer st, e of Oak st, n f, 21 ft to alley, dated Dec. 30, 1871; consideration, $750.

Lots 26, 27 and 28 in Block 1, of s ½ of [illegible]

a 16 acres of e½ of s½ s w ¼ of Section 14, 39, 14, dated Jan 2; consideration, $1,200.

Ridgeville road, n of Wabansia av, e f, [illegible] ft, dated Sept. 2, 1871; consideration, $[illegible].

Morgan st, n w cor of Catherine st, e f, 24x100 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 7, 1871; consideration, $3,400.

South 24½ ft of Lot 7, in Block 21, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $2,100.

Und 1-6 of Block 11, of Wright & Webster's n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 30, 1871; consideration, $[illegible].

Throne st, between McGrath and Tyler sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $1,000.

The premises No. 193 Fourth av, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 4, in Lancaster's s e ¼ Block 3, of Cochran's w ½ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Aug. 28, 1871; consideration, $[illegible].

Twenty-second st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Oct. 24, 1871; consideration, $30,000.

Bremer st, e of Oak st, w f, 22x100 ft, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $[illegible].

Rebecca st, e of Paulina st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $615.

Lot 24, in Crapo's Lots 2 to 6, in Block 3 United States Bank Addition, dated Aug. 10, 1871; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 8, and Lots 25 to 28 in Block 2 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 14, 1871; consideration, $2,801.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 27 in Block 1, of Fawcette's s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 14, 1871; consideration, $2,200.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Committee Yesterday Afternoon—Report of the Sub-Committee—Draft of a Bill for the Establishment of the Library, Together with Rules for its Government—A Public Meeting to be Held To-Morrow Night.

The Free Public Library Committee held a meeting in the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon, to hear the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to prepare a bill authorizing the establishment of a Free Public Library, supplemented by rules for its government. Hon. Thomas Hoyne presided, every member of the Committee, with two or three exceptions, being present.

The Sub-Committee reported the bill, stating that they had taken as a basis the one introduced into the Legislature by Representative Caldwell, which had already passed to a second reading. They had had other bills before them, and had agreed upon one which they thought would prove satisfactory. The bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Directors, who shall hold office for three years, the first appointed to draw lots for terms of one, two and three years. They are to be appointed by the Mayor, must be properly qualified for the management of a public library, represent the various classes and interests, and shall receive no compensation for their services; that the library shall be supported by a tax, levied upon the property in the city by the Common Council, not exceeding one-fifth of one mill per annum; that the Board of Directors shall make a selection of the location for a permanent library, and direct the preparation of plans and the erection of the buildings, whatever they agree upon to be submitted to the Council for confirmation, the Board occupying the same position, relatively, as the Board of Education. A section provides for the reception of money, books, and other property from citizens, in the way of donations, gifts, or bequests in wills, the Board having Trustee power in the reception and management. It also contains a stringent provision for the punishment of a Director for embezzlement or misappropriation of the funds of property of the library, similar to the one hanging over the heads of the members of the Board of Public Works.

In its main provisions and features the bill is closely modelled after the Boston Free Library law in regard to the management of the library, the powers of the Directors, the manner in which books may be used and the punishment of persons for stealing or injuring them.

The bill was unanimously accepted and adopted after one or two unimportant amendments had been agreed upon, and will be presented at the next public meeting for confirmation. If it is approved it will be sent at once to Springfield, and its immediate passage urged in order that the donations of books from Germany and England and the Eastern States may be received and steps be taken to obtain temporary quarters for them.

It was proposed, informally, that the permanent library rooms be in the new City Hall, to be erected on the present site of the Court House, this being a central, accessible, and most convenient location that can be found; saving all expense in the purchase of a lot and building a separate structure. By giving the library one of the wings, it can be made fireproof. In the proposed quadrilateral building, it was thought, there would be sufficient room for all the city and county offices, and the library and reading rooms.

The Committee have taken hold of the library, and exhibit a determination to carry it through, all they now need being the sanction of the Legislature to give validity to their action. In the general scheme of the library, the Committee expect to have books in all the living languages of Europe, so that every one can find a book to interest him. It will be, indeed, cosmopolitan and unsectarian in its tone. The public meeting in the City Hall to-morrow evening should be largely attended.

A CLUMSY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

The Manner of Conducting a Post-Mortem Examination by the Newly-Elected County Physician.

The Coroner, yesterday, investigated the circumstances attending the death of the three Johnleast children, mention of which was made in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, and definitely established the cause of their demise. Dr. McCarthy, the County Physician, assisted by Drs. Bert and Farwell, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the youngest child, who died on Tuesday, after a very brief illness. They found the liver somewhat large, the spleen swollen, and the blood-vessels of the brain surcharged with blood. There were evidences of strangulated hernia and rupture of the gall bladder, but the physicians concluded that death was produced by congestion of the brain, and that was the verdict of the jury. The body of the second child, a boy 3 years of age, who died last Thursday week, and was buried on Saturday, was not disinterred and examined, as the symptoms manifested during its illness were not, when thought over, considered suspicious. The third child, a girl of 6 years, who died on Saturday, had not been buried. She died of inflammation of the brain. It was not ascertained if anything in the food the children had eaten had any influence in causing the diseases with which they were afflicted; nor was an analysis made of the brackish water on the lot adjacent to the house, which the family had used for cooking and drinking purposes. The stomach of the baby was healthy, and all the other organs, except those noted, were in good condition. The physicians were of the opinion that the drinking of the stagnant water would have an injurious effect, and produce the condition of the brain blood vessels, the liver, and the spleen which the *post-mortem* examination revealed.

About a quarter of an hour after the inquest was over, and the Coroner and physicians had left the house, the mother of the children called at the police headquarters and complained to Deputy Superintendent Sherman of the "scandalous conduct" of the doctors, who had, she said, mutilated the body of her child and left a portion of its entrails on the table which they had used. When the Coroner and the physicians reached the house the father and mother were present, and were requested to go down stairs, and did so. A thorough examination was necessary, as it was thought poison had been administered, and two detectives were ordered to prevent any one from leaving the building.

The investigation, as stated above, resulted in a failure to find any evidence of poison, and the body of the infant, after being sewed up, was left on the table. The mother, as she says, entered the room shortly after the men had gone away, and was horrified at the condition of the body and the table. The child was lying on the only table in the house, surrounded by dishes, in which was food. The blood had splashed on the plates, and one of them was covered with gore. Beside the body lay the kidneys and about two ounces of fat which had been cut from the baby, who was smeared all over with its life-blood. She naturally felt indignant at the sight of her child, and complained to the authorities, who could give her no redress.

Such a clumsy and dirty piece of work was never performed by a County Physician before, and the Medical Director of the county should instruct Dr. McCarthy how to make a *post-mortem* examination decently, or tell him it is essential that all evidence of it should be obliterated. Both the Coroner and Dr. McCarthy deny that they left the body in the condition the mother states, but their assertions are not entitled to credence, for a reporter of THE TRIBUNE saw the kidneys, the mother having them in her possession.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

The Different Branches of the Circuit Court to be Removed to the City Hall To-Day—New Suits Instituted Yesterday.

THE REMOVAL.

The different branches of the Circuit Court will to-day remove to their new apartments in the City Hall. The Chancery Court rooms, and the office of the Clerk and Recorder of Deeds are to be on the first floor in the eastern portion of the building, and the Common Law rooms on the second floor. The Superior Court will remove to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of the petition of Margaret L. Rockwell, guardian of Abbie Rockwell, a decree was entered confirming the report of sale of Lot 29, Block 44, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, Township 39 north, Range 14. The property was sold to Joseph Pollock for $3,500. The decree also authorized the sale of Lot 30, Block 44, same subdivision.

—A bill was filed by Joseph Blanchard and others against Henry C. Childs and others, for an injunction, to restrain the sale, under a trust deed, of Lots 89 to 93, Rawson's Subdivisions of Lots 12, 13, and the north 3-5 of Lot 11, Bradley and Honore's Subdivision of the west ½, northeast ¼ of Section 14, Township 39, north, Range 13.

—An action of trespass was commenced by Sarah Paul against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in which damages were laid at $10,000. It is claimed that on Dec. 6, 1870, plaintiff, a passenger from St. Louis to this city, was put off a train in the night time at Sicel Station.

—A bill was filed by Nelson Thomasson against Edward C. Cleaver to enforce the specific performance of a contract made Sept. 25 last, for the sale by complainant of the south ½ of Lots 9, 10, and 26, in Newhall, Larned and Woodbridge's subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Section 16, Township 38, north, Range 1. The price agreed upon, as it is alleged, was $24,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles Wiswall and another against the Andes Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $20,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by John W. Doane and another against C. M. Taylor, in which damages are laid at $8,616.43. An attachment was sued out on the ground of non-residence.

CIRCUIT COURT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by the Union National Bank against A. W. Smith, Samuel D. Towle, A. B. Brown, O. S. Newell and Charles S. Rand, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by George R. Clarke and others against Granville Bates, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Henry Sweet against Charles and M. C. Follansbee, in which damages are laid at $[illegible].

FIRE INSURANCE.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Insurance Company.

The Secretary's Report Approved—The Company to Pay its Losses and Continue in Business.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Directors of the Great Western Insurance Company met yesterday morning in Parlor No. 4 of the Sherman House, Major Long in the chair.

THE COMPANY'S STATUS.

The Committee appointed to examine into the Secretary's report presented the following:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the financial report of the Secretary, would respectfully report that they have carefully examined the same, and investigated the various items of assets, and find that the payment of arrearages due on the original stock subscription, together with the assessment of 20 per cent, will provide a fund sufficient to pay all losses that have occurred, together with all other liabilities of the company, and leave a surplus of assets (in gross) of $84,[illegible], which, in the judgment of your Committee, after careful examination thereof and such deductions as in their judgment should be made to cover shrinkage from bad debts, collections, etc., will reduce the same to $44,700, thus leaving the last-named sum, to-wit: $44,700 as the actual capital of the company, adding thereto the value of office furniture, and other personal property, the prestige, and established business, as the entire capital of the company, after the liquidation of its liabilities.

It was adopted.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

Mr. F. Hale stated that he was authorized to announce that provided the present stockholders pay the liabilities of the company, other parties would be willing to take $500,000 stock, paying down 40 per cent thereof and thus subscribing $200,000 new capital.

After an indefinite amount of discussion, Messrs. Payne, Hale, Mann, Chubb, Titsworth, Baxter, Belcher, and Waterman were appointed a Committee on Ways and Means, and requested to report something at 1 o'clock.

Until that time the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting came to order at 1 o'clock, Major Long in the chair.

GOING AHEAD.

The Special Committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The capital stock of this company has been impaired by losses sustained in the recent fire; and

WHEREAS, The replacement of the same by the collection of the assessment made by the Financial Committee has been delayed by a want of concert of action among the different branches; and

WHEREAS, Capitalists are ready and have proposed to take $500,000 additional of stock in the company, and pay 40 per cent down on the same, provided said 20 per cent assessment be promptly paid, and the company thereby put on a sound footing; therefore

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered to take such action relative to the collection of such assessment, the receiving of subscriptions for, and the issuing of more stock, as they shall deem for the interests of the Company.

General Mann said there was strength in the company to shoulder the whole responsibility if they put their shoulders together. If they all had the same confidence in its future as he had, the Company would be out of the woods in thirty days.

Mr. Hausemann said there was no use in passing the resolution. He saw nothing for the Company to do but provide for the meeting of its liabilities.

The resolutions were adopted.

LET THEM KNOW IT.

It was moved by the Hon. W. Allman, of Michigan, that the substance of a resolution be embodied in a circular to be forwarded to agents and others.

It was agreed to.

NO MORE CERTIFICATES FOR 40 PER CENT.

Mr. A. S Woodard offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee are authorized by this Board to cancel any stock certificates whereon 40 per cent has been paid, and in lieu thereof issue full paid stock for the amount actually paid by the stockholders whenever the financial condition of the company is such that they may legally do so; *Provided*, any stockholders should so elect.

ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE LIFE WITHOUT HELP.

The Secretary, C. H. Hooker, stated that the company could not last five days longer without $60,000 or $75,000 cash.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF "THINKING MEN."

Mr. Peck said that certain classes must be settled with in full, but all thinking men would be satisfied with a fair adjustment.

The resolution was adopted.

A PROPOSITION.

Mr. Peck proposed that a joint note of from $50,000 to $100,000, at 30 days, be signed by every stockholder, to show that they mean business.

The Secretary believed that enough money could be raised to bridge over 15 days on the promises of the stockholders.

THE SYMPTOMS EXAMINED DAILY.

General Mann offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the company be and is hereby instructed to send to each branch office a daily report of the amount received from each branch as payments, on first subscriptions, on assessments, on premiums, and on new subscriptions to stock.

It was feebly carried.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

An effort was made to discover how much could be raised in this city. As the adjuster remarked, it ended in a suggestion, made by Mr. Chubb, of Grand Rapids, who offered to send from that town one-half of the required amount within five days, either in cash or good paper.

ANOTHER NOTE.

A motion was made that the President and Secretary give an official note for $50,000 at sixty days.

A merry, tinging laugh greeted this sally.

THE DIRECTORS BECOME DROWSY.

Mr. Paine, of Iowa, said in less than five days, unless the money were raised, the company would be without life, like the meeting. Either prompt action or immediate adjournment would be desirable.

Everybody agreed with him, with a sleepy nod or a gurgling sound of acquiescence. But still the meeting dragged drearily on, like a Madison street car on an evening trip west.

The Chair made a spasmodic suggestion to elect officers, followed by a grim silence.

Then the Chair said, "What's the pleasure of the meeting?" Whereupon every member rubbed his eyes and looked doubtfully at his neighbor, and then, remembering all about it, where he was, and how he came there, said "Oh, yes, that's so," and sank back again to a condition of sleepy indifference. They opened their eyes when General Mann proposed to cut down the salaries of officers; reducing the salaries of the President and Secretary to $3,000, and that of the Vice President to $2,500.

A TRYING POSITION.

It was inquired dreamily what the duties of the Vice President were.

The Vice President, R. J. Waters, briskly replied that since the fire he had occupied his whole time in making promises and putting policy-holders off from week to week. By dint of great perseverance and discretion in this genial occupation, he had put policy-holders off from that week after the fire until the present time. Things were getting uncomfortable now, however. Policy-holders were getting impatient. Now and then a grumbler came in and demanded money, in a reckless way, disregarding his promises. Either he must have some money, or an office with an accessible side door.

RAZING SALARIES.

Mr. Baxter moved to amend by reducing the President's salary alone to $2,000 and leave the others untouched.

AN OBLIGING OFFICER.

The Secretary was willing to have his salary reduced to $2,500.

The amendment was carried.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Directors then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—H. L. Stewart.
Vice President—R. J. Waters.
Secretary—C. D. Hooker.
Treasurer—James Baxter.
Executive Committee—O. L. Mann, J. M. W. Jones, M. T. Hale, A. D. Titsworth, H. H. Peck, C. J. Stokes, E. R. Cadwell, J. D. Woodward, A. L. Chubb, J. L. Paine, Bela M. Hughes.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of the proceedings of the Directors, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the salvage for adjustment (thanks to the proofreaders) was given at $958,095.00 instead of $958.95. General O. L. Mann's subscription to the new stock should have been $5,000 instead of $50,000.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commissioners—A Fireman Dismissed for Fighting—The Duties of Engineers and Stokers of Engines—Talcott Opposed to Fancy Engines.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Rehm, Sheridan, and Chadwick.

Michael Dolan and Calvin L. Cole, pipeman and driver of the steamer Little Giant, were charged with disorderly conduct. They had a dispute about an assessment for scrubbing out the engine house, and Dolan said he had paid all he owed. Cole called him a liar, and they had a fight which lasted a minute or two. Dolan was said to be a very quarrelsome fellow, and had to be transferred from the Hose Elevator to the Little Giant, because he could not get along with the men. He was discharged. Cole had been before the Board once before for using insulting language to a superior officer, but was a "pretty good man about horses." He was fined ten days' pay.

The resignation of Gust. Hanish, Fire Warden of the North Side, was received and accepted.

President Talcott stated that the guns of the Dearborn Artillery Company, which were stored in the old Bridewell, are piled up in the Northwestern Manufacturing Company's shop, and he wanted to know what was to be done with them. The Commissioners talked over the matter, and agreed to notify the Captain of the Company, and ask him to examine the guns and ascertain whether they are worth remounting, and if so, to reorganize the artillery company as speedily as possible.

The Board having received information that William Musham, foreman of the steamer Little Giant, had been guilty of uttering a remark which, if true, would entitle him to dismissal, he was brought into the room and questioned by the Commissioners.

Commissioner Chadwick asked him if he had said, on the night of the big fire, just before leaving the engine house: "Let her burn; the people think we have nothing to do but stop fires."

Musham denied having made use of such language, nor did he hear any one make such a remark. The engine went out of the house quickly, and before the gong struck, the company having received an alarm from the watchman in the tower. When he heard the cry of fire he, as is usual, started to go up to the tower, so as to locate the fire, but meeting the watchman, who told him the fire was up Canal street, he ran down stairs and hitched up the horses.

The members of the company were examined, but none of them had heard the remark mentioned.

Benjamin Rice, engineer of the steamer Liberty, who was running the Little Giant at the time of the fire, was also examined in reference to the same matter, but knew nothing about it. He called the attention of the Board to the difficulty between the stokers and engineers in the Fire Department, and stated that the engineers had no control over them, and could not give them orders to clean the engines. The stoker had charge of the cleaning of one-half of the engine, but if the engineer was busy and could not attend to the other half, the stoker refused to do the work.

President Talcott said he was green in the fire business, and wanted to get posted. He asked many questions, and elicited the information that there is not one man in the Department who can set up an engine, in other words, who is a practical mechanic. The engineers and some of the stokers can run an engine, but very few of them can make repairs if anything gets out of order.

There is a great deal of brass work about some of the engines, and Rice thought if there was less there would not be so much quarrelling between the engineers and the stokers, who did not recognise the [illegible] as their superiors.

President Talcott said that the engines looked like gaily-dressed women who walked the streets; they ought to be in plain trim, like house wives, to do work.

Fire Marshal Williams remarked that at one time the stokers were under the order of the engineers who loafed all the time and made the stokers do the cleaning. This was unfair, for if there were two or three runs during the night, the stoker would be up several hours cleaning his engine.

Engineer Rice said it was the custom, on returning from the fire, to wipe off the machinery and oil it, leaving the cleaning to be done next day, if the oiling was done at night.

President Talcott remarked that the engineer who was so cowardly as to make the stoker do all the work should have his d—d head cut off.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Organization of the Chicago Athletic Club.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club was held last evening, in the [illegible] House, on the lake shore. The President, W. B. Curtis, occupied the chair. A large delegation was in attendance.

The greater portion of the evening was consumed in the adoption of the new Constitution of the Club, which has been framed with great care, and is probably one of the most complete of its kind.

The Club proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The officers elected were as follows:

President—W. B. Curtis.
Vice President—E. Fauntleroy.
Treasurer—J. A. Wilson.
Secretary—Ed. B. Hamilton.
Captain—John S. Newman.
First Lieutenant—C. H. Shaver.
Second Lieutenant—R. D. Cleveland.
Committee on Membership—W. B. Curtis, C. H. Shaver, J. A. Wilson, R. W. Barlow, C. Cob.

The Chair announced that already four medals had been promised to the Club, and would be presented before the next monthly meeting. They would be acted upon at the next meeting, and each assigned for one of the games. This would open the season for the club. The games provided by the constitution are as follows: Running, 100 yards; Running ¼ of a mile; running ½ of a mile; running 1 mile; running 2 miles. Hurdle race 150 yards, 10 flights, 3 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches; walking 2 miles; walking 7 miles; putting the shot 16 pounds; throwing the hammer 16 pounds; throwing base ball; running high jump; running wide jump; hole jump; swimming 100 yards; swimming ¼ mile; sculling 2 miles; skating under the rules of the New York Club.

The rowing season is declared by the constitution to be from April 1 to November 1; the swimming season from June 1 to October 1; for all other games from February 1 to December 1.

On motion it was determined to add to the equipments of the club-house a horizontal ladder and parallel bars.

After the transaction of other business, concerning the members themselves only, the meeting adjourned till the first Thursday in February.

Convention of French Benevolent Societies.

A convention of delegates from the various French mutual aid societies of the country met yesterday morning at No. 84 Lake street, twenty-one persons being present. The object of the meeting was to settle upon some general plan of co-operation for the whole country. Delegates were expected from Mobile and New Orleans. A. H. Carier, of Fort Wayne, was chosen President, and Charles Taller, of New York, acted as Secretary. The various societies were represented as follows:

New York—Jean Pincet, Charles Taller.
Chicago—Victor Gerardin, S. E. Pinta.
St. Louis—David Capt. Joseph Schultz.
Fort Wayne—A. H. Carier, Jean Laurent.
Brooklyn—Charles Mousette.
Cincinnati—C. Bigeon, Louis Weinschenk.
Leavenworth—Casimir Boulsse, Charles Bayer.
Fond du Lac—Alex. Laing, R. Salmon.
Ottawa, Ill.—J. M. Nitschelm, David Bernard.
Paducah, Ky.—Dominique Gourieux.
Bay City, Mich.—Alexander Laroche.
New Haven, Conn.—Jean Pincet, Charles Taller.

The day was passed in deciding upon credentials and appointing committees.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution:—Messrs. Faller, Pinta, Schultz, Bigeon, and Gourieux.

The Convention adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Architectural Deliberations.

A meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was held at No. 21 East Van Buren street last evening. The attendance was good and much interest was manifested in the business of the meeting.

In view of the necessity of a Building law within the fire limits of the city, the subject of safe construction was incidentally discussed. Allusion was had to the Building laws of other cities and their sanitary bearings, strength of construction and safety against fire. Attention was called to the many "fire-traps" now erecting in the center of the city. The absolute necessity of a general awakening was felt, to secure a clearly defined law.

The Chapter adjourned to meet at No. 21 East Van Buren street, on Thursday next, Jan. 25, at 7 p. m., when the subject for discussion will be "What Constitutes a Good Building Law?"

Rush Medical College.

The Spring Course of Rush Medical College for 1872, will begin Wednesday, March 6, and will continue to June 26,—sixteen weeks. The Rush Medical College building having been destroyed in the great fire, the Faculty, in order fully to maintain the interests of the College and to preserve its advantages to students of medicine, have secured the lecture and clinic rooms of the Cook County Hospital in which to hold the annual Spring Course. Having tested the convenience of these rooms during a large portion of the winter's term, they feel assured that the instruction will be as thorough and as satisfactory as heretofore; and, therefore, confidently recommend that students of every grade avail themselves of these advantages.

The Star Lecture Course.

The managers of the Star Course are out in a card, explaining Wendell Phillips' delay in appearing in their West Side course, as announced. The illness of Mr. Phillips' wife, who has been sick all winter, has, it seems, suddenly and alarmingly increased, and he has been obliged to postpone all his unfilled Western engagements until the middle of February, in order to return to Boston. He is to appear in this city some time in February, but the next lecture of the course is to be delivered by Dr. Holland, on the 30th inst.

—General Kilpatrick is to deliver the next lecture of the South Side course, on Monday evening. Tickets are now for sale.

Announcements.

Service will be held at the Synagogue, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Fluegel, of Quincy, will deliver an English sermon.

—A meeting of citizens will be held at the City Hall to-morrow evening to hear the report of the Committee on Legislation appointed by the Mayor, and to hear the draft of a law.

—All property-owners in the Sixteenth Ward who are in favor of the extension of the fire limits over the region adjacent to Lincoln Park, are invited to meet to-morrow evening at C. Raggio's restaurant, on Clark street near Centre street.

Accidents.

The cottage house No. 84 Ruble street, fell over yesterday, and killed one man, and severely injured another. It was being raised, so that a basement could be added, and was standing on braces. The supports were insufficient, and over it went, splitting and tearing the timbers from their fastenings, and burying two of the workmen. The two men were taken out as quickly as possible, and one of them, Frantz Pavelin, was found to be dead, and the other, Frank Hartbard, badly crushed and, it is feared, fatally injured. The body of Pavelin was removed to No. 54 Burlington street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. He leaves a wife and two small children.

—George Piper, in attempting to get in a morning train of freight cars, on Twenty-fourth street, Wednesday night, slipped and fell beneath the wheels. His right foot was crushed, and he is now in the County Hospital receiving medical attention.

Miscellaneous.

A lot of clothing was stolen from the house of F. C. Kuntee, No. 164 Fourth avenue.

—The Governor signed the Chicago Rebate Tax bill, yesterday, thereby removing about $1,000,000 of taxes from the property in this city.

—Policeman Jacob Kirch died at his residence, No. 1 Smart street, at 5 o'clock last evening, of consumption. He was an excellent officer, and made many friends by his courteous and gentlemanly behavior, both on and off duty.

—A lad named Patrick O'Connor shot a boy named John Hogan, in the breast, on Wednesday evening. The wound, it is feared, is mortal. O'Connor was arrested and locked up. He claims that the shooting was accidental, but others affirm that it was malicious.

—Mike Savage, on his way to the railroad depot and to Ireland, stepped into a Randolph street saloon on Wednesday night to take a "good-bye" drink. Some evil-disposed person struck him on the head with a club, and robbed him of $85, and thereby obliged him to defer his trip to the "ould country."

—Hugh Gleason, a lad who lost his right leg about a year ago by being run over by a street car, has no legs at all now, the left one having been amputated yesterday in consequence of its being crushed by an Archer avenue car on Tuesday afternoon. The unfortunate boy lies at No. 741 Archer avenue.

—On Wednesday evening the North Side police caught three men in the act of breaking into a tool house, where are stored $3,000 worth of implements used in raising a vessel sunk at the mouth of the harbor. They gave the names of John Duffy, Thomas Cleary, and Henry Montgomery, and were committed to jail to await trial.

—Robert Cook was charged, at the North Side Police Court, yesterday morning, with larceny. During the great fire, Mr. J. D. Smith entrusted Cook, who is an expressman, with $5,000 worth of goods for removal to a place of safety. Cook failed to go to the place, and Mr. Smith saw nothing more of him until he met him the other day, when he denied ever having hauled anything for him. He was held in $1,000 bail for a further hearing.

—The New York *Independent* says: "The walls of the Old School Presbyterian Church in Chicago have been roofed in for business; and 'Bliss & Sharp' are running it. The same firm manage too many of our city churches that have not been burned out. In some of these, we are sorry to say, Bliss is a silent partner, and Sharp has it all his own way." Which is a neat play upon words, and upon facts as well, inasmuch as Bliss & Sharp are not "running" the old church, but are on Twenty-second street. C. P. Kellogg & Co. occupy the church.

For Fourteen Dollars.

You can buy for fourteen dollars a genuine Waltham watch, in coin silver cases, at the store of J. B. Chambers & Co., No. 31 West Madison street (late corner Clark and Madison). They have a large stock of all kinds of American and imported watches at proportionately low prices. In addition to their wholesale and retail trade they hold regular auction sales every evening. This concern has done business in Chicago nearly fifteen years, and without doubt sell more watches than any house in the city.

The Academy of Music.

The Chicago Academy of Music, now located at No. 800 Wabash avenue, and under the skilful charge of Florence Ziegfeld, Esq., will commence a new term on Monday next. It is specially desired that those purposing to attend the Academy will make their applications early. The success which has always attended this institution, and the well known ability of its teachers should ensure a large attendance.

RYDER AND BURGESS.

The War of Doxies—Universalism vs. Orthodoxy.

Do the Universalists Regard Salvation as Conditional or Unconditional?

Is Future Punishment to be Temporary or Eternal!

The Rev. Dr. Ryder in Reply to the Rev. Mr. Burgess.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of Wednesday is a communication from the Rev. O. A. Burgess, of the Christian Church in this city, professedly based upon my sermon printed in THE TRIBUNE of Monday. So far as I perceive, Mr. Burgess does not take exceptions to any position assumed in the sermon,—at least he quotes no portion of it which he does not endorse; but, as he is opposed to Universalism, and as the sermon under notice was preached by a Universalist minister, he finds it a favorable opportunity to express his views in reference to the unscripturalness and inconsistency of that form of faith, using as his text therefor certain passages of my sermon.

I like to see a man stand up stoutly for his theological opinions, and, even if he does give a little out of his way sometimes to hit his differing brother a gentle rap, I am not certain that I like him any the less; but it is very important, in all such criticisms of another's opinions, that one should be respectful in his reference to them, and, above all, state them correctly.

The three leading positions which underlie my neighbor's letter are these: (1.) Universalists do not rest their faith on the Bible, but assume it to be true because they wish it true. (2.) Universalists regard Salvation as Unconditional, so that one has nothing whatever to do but to die, in order to be saved. (3.) No man can logically hold to the Divinity of Christ, and the Inspiration of Scripture without accepting the doctrine of the Eternity of punishment as well. These are the only leading positions in Mr. Burgess' article, and I regret to be compelled to say, so far as my knowledge goes, that they are all incorrect. I claim to be a Universalist, and, for the past twenty years, have had some knowledge of the affairs of that denomination; and I do not hesitate to say that these representations are not only inaccurate, but they are untrue. Universalists *do* rest their faith as to man's future destiny upon the Word of God; Universalists *do* consider salvation in Christ as conditional; Universalists *do* believe in the Divinity of Christ, and in the inspiration of the Bible; and yet, in common with a great many other people, they do *not* accept the doctrine of the Eternity of torments.

A few words on each of these positions:

I. *Do Universalists obtain their faith from the Bible?*

Of course they do. From what other source shall they, as a Christian sect, obtain it? The very purpose of a portion of the sermon under notice is to show the necessity of a Revelation to give man definite information concerning the Hereafter. This is the language I use, and which Mr. B. quotes: "If we have a Revelation from God,—if Christ be really the Mediator between God and man,—one explicit statement from His lips as to the purpose of God in the creation of mankind, and as to man's condition in the Spiritual World, is of more importance as conclusive proof than all mere human opinions on these subjects since the world began." And yet, right by the side of this statement, my "Christian" brother has the boldness to say that "Universalism is a mere personal reflection of the likes and dislikes of those who believe it;" "a sweeping generalization upon the goodness of God;" a theory in which people make up their minds as to what ought to be true, without regard to what the Bible says upon the subject. Mr. B. will allow me to intimate, in the most delicate manner possible, that this difference between his statement and his misrepresentation is not a matter of opinion at all,—it is simply a matter of veracity. We *know* that his statement, in this particular, is incorrect; and, if he does not, he had better devote himself to the study of our Church literature before he writes another communication on the subject.

II. *Universalists regard Salvation as Unconditional.*

No Universalism that I preach or recognize does any such thing. Unconditional Salvation I do not know the meaning of. The only Salvation the Bible offers is Salvation through Christ. I believe in Universal Salvation; but the ground of my hope is Universal Obedience. Christ is the way. We come to God through Him. We know no other method for the sanctification of the world than the Grace and Truth which His Kingdom embodies. Living does not save men; dying does not save them. The one thing indispensable to Salvation, whether in Time or Eternity, is voluntary conformity to the will of God. We believe in the ultimate Salvation of all mankind, because we are persuaded that "God will have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth," and that in Christ, the Mediator, He has provided a sufficient Savior to secure this result.

But I am reminded that many die unregenerated, and am asked for evidence that the door of hope will be opened to the unpenitent after death. Allow me to change the form of this question. It assumes that the door of hope to the sinner is *closed* by the event of death, and I am asked to give a reason for the belief that it will be reopened. Now, this *closing* of the door of hope to mankind at death is the very position we deny. The last we know of the door of opportunity, it is wide open for the return of the sinner, so the first and resulting burden to reopen the door, it is for your correspondent to show on what ground he rests his belief that the death of the physical body works so great a change in the nature and quality of the soul. Analogy is *against* the assumption that the fate of man for Eternity is *fixed* by the event of the death of the body, and it cannot be so fixed unless there be a radical "change after death," not only in the quality of the soul's life, but in the very nature of the soul itself. Here man has the power of choice; to some extent, at least, he is a free moral agent. And it is within the knowledge of most, that individuals who have lived long in sin, and seemingly become abandoned to all iniquity, do, even at the last, return imploringly to God. It is difficult to conceive of a rational, accountable being destitute of all power of Choice; and it becomes those who contend for the belief that there is "no change after death," but who, it appears, do actually hold to the most radical of all changes by the event of death, to consider whether this position does not rob even the glorified of their highest praise, inasmuch as it virtually separates their moral attainments from all voluntary choice. There would seem to be but little merit in doing or in being good, if one's lot is *fixed* by the external conditions which surround him.

In addition to this general statement of my belief concerning the opportunity of the soul after death, I will refer briefly to a few particulars. I name (1) the sympathy of the Angels, as expressed by Luke in this passage: "Likewise I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the Angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."—xv: 10. (2) Those passages of the Divine Word that speak of Christ's mission to save. (3.) God is our Father, and He must, therefore, have a perpetual and active interest in our welfare. (4.) The assurances which are given by our Lord, and emphasized by the Apostles, that all souls will be finally reconciled to Christ so that God shall be "all in all." (5.) Punishment can have no legitimate object, outside of love and the securing of obedience; any other view of punishment would seem to be retaliatory, and therefore revengeful. (6.) Unfavorable influences connected with the accident of birth; hereditary qualities and diseases; early training, over which one has but little control, but which is exceedingly potential in the life,—these, and the like considerations, appear to necessitate continued opportunity to the soul, so that justice may be done even to the humblest of our race, and the "ways of God vindicated to men."

3. "No man can logically hold to the Divinity of Christ and the Inspiration of Scripture, and carry these positions to their Scriptural and logical ends, without accepting the doctrine of Future and Eternal Punishment to those who die in wilful disobedience to the Gospel of Christ," says your correspondent; and then he goes on to show that the "Liberal Christians" are so shrewd that they don't even pretend to make the issue, but give up the Bible altogether rather than take these obnoxious doctrines; so that, as he says, "The real issue before the world to-day, is between the so-called Liberal Christianity and Orthodoxy, while Universalism is a kind of go-between," etc.

There is one particular in which I like Brother Burgess' position in this portion of his letter: he don't cover up the doctrine of Endless Misery. It is really quite refreshing to meet with so open and candid an avowal of it. Endless Misery or nothing. "Millions of years" won't do; your faith must include a full Eternity, or you are an "infidel." Interesting preaching that would be for most pulpits, whether "Liberal" or "Orthodox." Indiana avenue, especially in the neighborhood of Twenty-fifth street, is certainly getting back to primitive times. Who would have thought that a street so beautiful and modern had about it a theology so repulsive and antiquated?

But is the issue which your correspondent states really the issue before the Christian world? Acceptance or rejection of the tenet of Endless Misery is wholly a matter of interpretation. Your correspondent thinks he sees that doctrine in the Bible. The writer of this letter is as firmly persuaded that there is no such doctrine in any part of the Word of God. Are we, therefore, arrayed against each other? By no means. Take the passages quoted by Mr. Burgess: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." The last word in this text to him, no doubt, means Endless Misery; but to me it is simply equivalent to condemnation, and has in it, in no form, the element of duration. It is a strong statement of the principle that irreligion and unobedience are offered to the Divine will, and be under His displeasure.

By the way, I wonder if our valiant Brother stood by *his* interpretation of this passage during the late war? It has been quite common in certain quarters to "add" to this passage somewhat, so that, as amended, it reads like this: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned," *unless he die in the service of the United States, in which case the conditions don't apply.* How must Brother Burgess' interpretation of this passage sound among the 40,000 soldiers' graves on Arlington Heights?

But I am devoting more space to my Christian Brother than I had expected to do. He is a stranger to me, and not long in the city. I conclude; but I certainly wish him success in his work, even though he does seem to hold to rather a dismal theology. The world is wide, and there is room enough and work enough for us all.

W. H. RYDER,
Pastor of St. Paul's Church.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder and Burgess—Universalism and Orthodoxy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A sermon was preached by Dr. Ryder on Sunday, and published on Monday, having for its subject the withdrawal of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth from the Unitarian Society of the Church of the Messiah, New York; in which so-called "Liberal Christianity" was unfavorably criticised. The sermon was able, and has attracted attention. There is nothing in it, certainly, to provoke faultfinding. And now comes the Rev. Dr. O. A. Burgess, pastor of the "Christian Church," and endeavors, in an article published yesterday, to disparage the aforesaid sermon by unkind remarks upon the form of belief held by Dr. Ryder, and, *inter alia*, that "Universalism is a go-between, a kind of compromise, attempting to appease Orthodoxy by clinging to the Divinity of Christ, and Liberal Christianity by proclaiming Unconditional Salvation for all; a doctrine that desires to be Divine, but fears its own logic." The reflection is so palpably erroneous that it is a matter of wonder a man who preaches so well as Dr. Ryder can not embark himself upon the sea of Eternity in such a rotten vessel.

I do not champion Dr. Ryder. He is capable of defending himself. Neither do I mean to reply to the personal question that it has pleased Dr. Burgess to ask. But, upon this subject of *creed*, I will say one word.

If my books are reliable, the creed of Universalism, in its essence, is simply this: Christ is Divine and the Savior of Mankind universally. Those who profess to believe this creed do so upon their faith in the testimony of Scripture, by which it is confirmed; for, though it may appear wonderful to Dr. Burgess, yet I am credibly informed that Universalists study the Scriptures. They point out, for instance, the sayings of Christ, such as "I come to seek and to save that which was lost." "If I be lifted up, I will draw all the world to me," to prove their interpretation of Holy Writ. They refer you to passage after passage of Scripture, such as, "In him [Christ] shall all the nations of Earth be blessed;" "*As in Adam all men died, so in Christ shall all be made alive.*" They maintain consistency, too, in declaring that, as Christ came to save the world he will do it, else his mission was vain. And, lastly, they insist that their view is only rational because of the goodness and mercy of God manifested in the care of His children. Whatever may be said against this belief, it surely must be admitted that there is a breadth to it and a unity in it which should command our respect, if not gain our approval.

And this is the belief Dr. Burgess calls a go-between! Dr. Burgess has failed to tell what belief he himself holds, thinking it might be inferred from his criticism, in which he was correct. He is doubtless Orthodox. Now, to be Orthodox, I am informed, is to be a believer in everything that Universalists are believers in—*except Universal Salvation;* the Orthodox friends insisting that a proportion of our brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, companions, and children shall be eternally damned. The difference between these creeds thus narrows down to a small matter. It is simply the duration of future punishment. And I must be permitted to remark, here, when Dr. Burgess says that the subtraction of a million years of punishment from a blissful Eternity would not diminish Eternity, he utters a truth which I cordially endorse; but it does not touch the question whether or not a million years of punishment would cause any suffering to him who experienced it. This matter of duration of punishment being substantially all that divides these sects, I naturally feel that Dr. Burgess was hasty in writing down his brother. And when, in addition to this, I read extracts from the sermon, to which are appended comments by Dr. Burgess expressive of *his earnest approval*, I wonder that he wrote his letter at all. I must confess I can discover nothing good served by it. However, I am no theologian.

It is barely possible that Dr. Burgess believes nothing good can come out of Nazareth, and makes this effort to convince the people of the correctness of his views.

The Doctor, unfortunately, goes further. Making the mistake of polemical disputants, he not only criticises the views of others, but, believing Heterodoxy to be everybody else's Doxy, he conceives Orthodoxy to be his Doxy, and so insists upon his own belief as the true one. If he will now satisfactorily answer for me the following logical proposition, found in an old book, which I admit has much puzzled me, I will have more confidence in the correctness of his claim: "God is neither able nor willing to save man universally; or He is able and unwilling; or He is willing and unable; or, last, He is both able and willing. Now, if he is neither able nor willing, then he is not powerful or benevolent; if able and unwilling, then he is not merciful; if willing, but not able, then he is not omnipotent; and, if both able and willing will he not save man?"

In conclusion, I may be allowed to add that there is a broader view of this subject, which, sadly be it said, ministers so often fail to grasp. It is the littleness of what we profess compared with what we do. It matters not so much what our belief is, so long as our lives are pure. In this view, creeds cut but a small figure. The day has passed for religious persecution, or measuring belief by rule. No man can rightfully be called to account by his fellow-man for the creed he holds. And it is as wrongful as in bad taste to make such an issue in these days. Creed, if it impels men to good, is worthy of praise; but creed, as a mere form, is nothing. The man who lifts up his life in the world is infinitely superior to him who lifts his belief before men. There is better work in this life than tinkering at doctrines, and wrangling over them. You will be as near right as you can be when you live virtuously,—love your fellow-men and God.

The clashing of creeds, and the strife
Of the many beliefs, that in vain
Perplex man's heart and brain,
Are naught but the rustle of leaves
When the breath of God upheaves
The boughs of the Tree of Life,
And they subside again!
And I remember still
The words, and from whom they came,
Not he that repeateth the name,
But he that doeth the will!

JOHN CALVIN WALLIS.

THE OIL INSPECTORSHIP.

Mr. John O'Neill the Only Authorized Inspector—Opinion of Corporation Counsel Tuley.

A question have arisen between the former Oil Inspector, Mr. David Wylie, and the recently appointed Inspector, Mr. John O'Neill, as to the complete authority of the latter to inspect all carbon oils brought to the city, the Corporation Counsel, M. F. Tuley, Esq., has settled the matter by the following opinion, which, it will be seen, declares that Mr. Wylie has no power to act, and that Mr. O'Neill is the legally qualified Inspector of Oils:

John O'Neill, Oil Inspector:

SIR: In answer to your inquiry as to whether Mr. D. Wylie, former Oil Inspector, has any right to continue the inspection of oil, I answer, that the act of the General Assembly of Feb. [illegible], 1869, authorizes the city to annually appoint one or more Oil Inspectors. Mr. Wylie was appointed more than two years ago, and had a right to act until the Common Council should appoint a new Oil Inspector. The Council has the power to provide for the appointment of as many Oil Inspectors as it may deem necessary, but by Section 2, Chapter 43, of Gary's laws and ordinances, the Council has provided for the appointment of but one Oil Inspector. I am, therefore, of the opinion that you are by law the successor of Mr. D. Wylie, and that he has no power to act, since your qualification as Inspector of Oils in the city of Chicago, and that all inspection by him, since then, is a nullity. Respectfully,

M. F. TULEY,
Corporation Counsel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Wyndham Comedy Company varied their somewhat hackneyed repertory of plays last evening, by giving the public "Miriam's Crime" and the "Lottery Ticket." The bill had been arranged with the farce as introductory, but a change in the distribution of the *dramatis personæ* made, at the last moment, a change necessary. The house was well filled, showing that, although Mr. Wyndham has spread out his company to an extreme degree of attenuation, his name is still a tower of strength in this community.

The cast of the principal piece was as follows:

Huffin	Chas. Allerton
Bernard Reynolds	F. H. Teesdale
Biles	W. Holston
Scumley	J. H. [illegible]
Daniel	C. Howe
Miriam	Miss Hannah Bailey
Mrs. Raby	Miss Stowe

The only *debuts* proper were those of Miss Bailey and Mr. Holston. Miss Bailey comes to our stage without any special introduction. Her experience elsewhere has been in Cincinnati and Eastern theatres. In Wood's Theatre in the city last named she was leading lady last season. She has not been many years upon the stage, but shows talent which may yet, if properly cultivated, bring her a reasonable amount of laurels. She has a fine face and figure, a good stage presence, with a fair amount of culture. Her chief faults are those of elocution, and these time and study may remedy.

The parts taken by Mr. Holston both belong to broad comedy, and their performance stamped him as one of the best actors in this line of business in the country. Aside from these remarks we are sorry not to be able to commend the company or the performance. The serious portions lacked strength, and the humor had a most extraordinary breadth. Mr. Teesdale seemed, by his stiffness, to be suffering from stage rheumatism, and the nameless young lady who played *Susan* in the "Lottery Ticket," appeared to have been recently transplanted from a stage where slips in grammar, want of purpose in gesture, and *equivoque* in action are looked upon as venial offences. The existence of the prompter was made frequently and unpleasantly palpable to the audience. We violate no confidence when we add that there was audible sibilation as the curtain fell upon the closing scene of the comedietta.

The programme for to-night has been changed. *Progress* is to be played instead of "Still Waters Run Deep" for which the city has been very extensively billed. With the distribution of characters with which the public is familiar, the patrons of the theatre will not suffer by the substitution.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the Globe Theatre, Marietta Ravel in "Wild Cat; or, Marriage by Moonlight."

—At the West Side Opera House, Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

—At the Michigan Avenue Theatre, Billy Manning's Minstrels.

A New Branch of Wholesale Trade.

Before the fire, Bliss & Sharp enjoyed an almost absolute monopoly in the line of surgical instruments, and had also perfected arrangements in Europe by which they were able to import direct their stock of druggists' fancy articles, so that in these two branches of the retail trade they were practically without competition in Chicago. Their beautiful store on State street, with its valuable contents, was burned, and the firm fell back on their branch store on Twenty-second street, established previous to the fire. This is now managed by Mr. Sharp, while Mr. Bliss, availing himself of his extended experience and valuable connections as an importer, has struck out in a new path, having associated himself with Thos. F. Torrey (late of Jones & Torrey). The firm is now Bliss & Torrey, importers and dealers in druggists' sundries, fancy goods, glassware, surgical instruments, etc. They have just occupied a handsome and spacious brick store at No. 25 Market street, just north of Randolph street, where they have collected together a stock, the like of which has never before been attempted, much less accomplished, in Chicago. It is a wholesale drug business with the drugs left out—that is, an establishment where the retail druggists may find the sundries and miscellaneous articles which form the larger part of every drug store, such as toilet articles, druggists' glassware, surgical instruments, etc., all of which will be handled at figures which will command attention in the trade. Bliss & Torrey are the sole Western agents for the surgical instruments manufactured by Geo. Tiemann & Co., New York, conceded to be the finest in the world, and their stock embraces a large number of other lines of goods, of which they have the exclusive handling, and which they can offer at rates peculiarly their own. Prominent among these may be mentioned a complete and extensive line of brushes, such as artists' paint, varnish, etc., from the well-known establishment of E. Clinton & Co., Philadelphia. Retail druggists throughout the West will appreciate both the convenience and advantage of such an establishment as that of Bliss & Torrey.

Knox and Illinois College.

KNOX COLLEGE, GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your issue of to-day a letter from President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, in which he quotes the following item, which he states has appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and several other papers of the State:

The latest project is to unite Jacksonville College with Knox, the bonus being a Professorship in Knox for the President of the Jacksonville institution.

Concerning this remarkable proposal, President Sturtevant says:

It is quite conceivable that there may be persons about Galesburg who think it would be a good operation to transfer this capital and these students to Knox. If anybody is entertaining such a project, he is in the condition of the celebrated gentleman who proposed to dine without his host.

Since Dr. S. has thought it worth his while to notice this insulting squib, which can have been annoying to him only upon the supposition that it had some responsible origin among "persons about Galesburg" connected with this College, it seems just to all parties to say that its appearance is as much a surprise to us as it could have been to the gentlemen at Jacksonville. We know nothing whatever of its origin or occasion. It is a subject which I have seldom heard mentioned here, though the feasibility of some union, on a just basis, is occasionally discussed by parties having local interest in either place.

I am sorry that Dr. Sturtevant has suffered the pain of supposing for a minute that such a preposterous suggestion as this is about "a bonus" could have emanated from any "person about Galesburg" for whom he feels any respect.

JOHN P. GULLIVER,
President of Knox College.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The new Methodist Church at Decatur was dedicated on Sunday last, on which occasion $13,000 was raised by subscription. The grounds, edifice, and furniture cost $65,000.

—The Peoria Musical Society, organized in December, has fifty members.

—The pupils of the Galesburg High School were, on Monday, the recipients of a visit from a bevy of young Japanese connected with a troupe of jugglers.

—Miss Maggie Knox, for several years identified with the Good Templar Lodge of Jacksonville, who is about to remove to Evansville, has received from members of the Lodge a token of regard in the shape of a silver service.

—A soldiers' banquet and ball will take place at Freeport, Jan. 25.

—The Gilman *Star* says: "One of our citizens, a Mr. Stacy, who appears to be an honest and industrious man, and who has been engaged, during the past season, in carrying a hod, attending masons, has suddenly become a millionaire. Four years since his uncle died in Scotland, leaving him the magnificent sum of $980,000. This immense fortune has been hunting Mr. Stacy for four years. During that time he has been doing the most laborious kind of work. Mr. Stacy is somewhat advanced in years, has a large family, and is prepared to receive the greatness that is thus thrust upon him."

—The Lacon *Home Journal* says: "Thirty years ago, when the country from the Illinois to Spoon River was an unsettled waste, William Fenn hired Frank Drake to plow a 20-mile furrow, from Sparland to Wyoming, that customers from the former place could find their way to Lacon. It was the longest advertising line we ever heard of."

IOWA.

J. Ward, a DesMoines printer, has invented a valuable method of chromatic printing, by which a card or circular can, at one impression, be printed in as many colors as desired.

—The *Constitution* says the idea that it is possible to suicide in Keokuk by taking poison, is exploded, as no less than three attempts have recently resulted in complete failure.

—In the case of the city of Council Bluffs against J. H. Burhop for violating the ordinance prohibiting the keeping open of saloons on Sunday, Judge McDill recently rendered a decision sustaining the validity of the city ordinance. His opinion was based on the ground that the ordinance in question was not a rule of conscience, but a regulation to preserve the peace, health, safety, comfort, and convenience of the inhabitants of the city.

—The Ottumwa *Courier* says: "The ladies, we learn, are using their Leap-Year privilege, and they this evening escort a company of young gentlemen to a party which they propose to have at the residence of one of our wealthy farmers, who resides some two miles from the city. It will no doubt be a delightful sensation to the young gentlemen for the ladies to hold the strings and foot the livery-bills."

—The iron bridges lately erected over the main slough at Dubuque for the Dunleith & Dubuque Bridge Company, were tested on Saturday last under the direction of J. E. Ainsworth, resident engineer of the first named company. These bridges consist of seven spans of 96 feet each, of the "Linville & Piper" patent truss, with leaning end posts, and the tests applied were two locomotives, Nos. 144 and 160, of the Illinois Central Railroad, with tenders fully loaded with coal and water, placed upon each of the spans in succession, making a stationary load of about one ton per lineal foot of bridge. The deflection of span was but 1-32 of an inch more with a moving than a stationary pressure of one ton per lineal foot.

WISCONSIN.

Governor Washburn's first reception took place on Tuesday evening. Among those present was the Russian Prison Commissioner. The house occupied by the Governor has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and he has furnished and carpeted it anew in handsome style.

—The *Courant* says the library of the Berlin Library Association was sold lately for debt. Dr. Dodson bid it in, and offered it back to the Association for just what he paid, which is a small fraction of its real value.

—Two fellows got into a quarrel in Boscobel the other day, and during the battle one fellow broke a whisky bottle over his opponent's head. This fresh disaster brought the combatants to their senses, and they both sat down and wept copious tears over their mutual loss. They went home mild as lambs, and with countenances as dejected as was that of the stricken Niobe.

—A new mail route between Bayfield, Ashland, and Odanah is soon to be established. It is to be a semi-weekly mail service.

—Dogs are making havoc among the sheep in Sheboygan Falls neighborhood. No less than fifty sheep have been slaughtered by miserable curs within a short time.

—The Dunn County *News* says reports from the logging camps are most favorable. The number of logs banked this winter will be unprecedently large if the season continues as it has commenced.

—The Eau Claire *Free Press* reports the completion of the bridge across the Eau Claire River, and it is pronounced a strong and durable structure.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says it is not often that the service of infant baptism is performed under as peculiarly interesting circumstances as it was on Sunday, Jan. 14, at the chapel of the National Asylum. The father of the little girl baptised, Sergeant Lair, and the godfather, Sergeant O'Brien, and the Chaplain, Colonel Ludwick, all had given their right arms in defence of their country, while the hushed audience that filled the chapel was largely composed of war-scarred and maimed soldiers, deeply interested in the consecration to God of the child of their comrade.

INDIANA.

For merely attempting to hang a boy in Seymour, a man was fined $5 and costs recently.

—Princeton is admiring a "stylish" new hearse, and longs for an aristocratic funeral.

—A wedding took place in the jail at Evansville on Thursday night, one Cyrus Town, who expects to go to the Penitentiary, being the groom.

—Lawrenceburgh has two rival coffin factories, both incorporated concerns and doing a large business.

—A Second National Bank will be started in Richmond with $150,000, as soon as a charter can be obtained.

—The Messrs. Apers, of Lafayette, sold, last week, 180 head of cattle, averaging 1,675 pounds, realizing $17,000.

—The pa and ma of a recent addition to the population of Warren, Huntington County, are aged respectively 16 and 14.

—The Nokoma *Republican* thus closes are view of a recent social entertainment: "We omitted to state, in the proper place, that Judge O'Brien had his boots nicely blacked upon the occasion in question,—a phenomenon that, we are informed by those who know him best, rarely ever happens."

—The Vevay *Reveille* says that Switzerland County probably raises more hay and onions than any other county in the world, but that it don't pay to raise wheat in that locality.

—Spencer County, where President Lincoln resided during a portion of his boyhood, and assisted in "opening" a farm, is to have a monument erected to the memory of his mother, whose remains are there buried. An organization has been organized, and subscriptions are making preparatory to the commencement of the work. The monument is to cost $5,000.

—The New Albany *Ledger* says: "We see it stated that the First Presbyterian Church organized in Clark County was instituted 60 years ago by old Father Martin, one of the pioneers of the country. The Rev. John M. Dickey, who came from Kentucky about that time, was its first minister, and under his labors it grew and flourished. This church is in Bethlehem Township, on the waters of Camp Creek. The first church building was a log-house, built on the corner of the farm of James Roberts, a Tennessean, who died in 1816, and was buried at the church grounds. He was the great grandfather of John D. Rodgers, of this city. Its first elders were Samuel Patterson, John Rodgers, and Alexander Walker, all of whom have gone to their final resting-place, together with their pastor, who, for more than a quarter of a century, preached to them. Of the twenty-seven original members present at the organization of this little church, then in the wilds of Indiana, not one is now living."

—The boarding establishment, at South Bend, known as the Washington House, was the scene last week of depredations of a singular character. Some person or persons unknown—not supposed to reside in the house—have been engaged in the interesting occupation of ruining the wearing apparel of the inmates by cutting it with a knife. The work was done three or four nights in succession, and, although watched for, the parties have, so far, escaped detection. Various articles were rendered utterly useless, pantaloons, dresses, skirts, &c. One night, quite a quantity of clothing was missing; the next evening it was returned, totally destroyed by this unique method. This aggressive warfare took a new phase on Friday evening, when Mrs. Mathes was struck on the head by a stone, which was thrown through an upper window. A man has been arrested on suspicion of this outrage, but nothing definite has yet been developed.

MICHIGAN.

The railroads entering Bay City are running daily log-trains from the pineries.

—Preparations are being made at Mackinac for packing fish in ice during the coming season, to be sold in Southern markets. Large ice-houses are built, and will be filled as soon as the ice attains a proper thickness. A steam tug is to be in readiness to bring in the fish as soon as spring fishing commences. The clear, cold waters of the northern ends of Lakes Huron and Michigan produce fish which are much harder, and consequently of a better quality, than those caught in waters further south. The completion of a railroad to the Straits will, in all probability, cause a revolution in the fish trade, and give to Southern markets a constant supply of fresh whitefish and trout of a better quality than they have ordinarily been able to obtain heretofore.

—A spice-mill is the latest projected enterprise at Grand Rapids.

—The Indians of the Grand Traverse region have $87,000 worth of property, and 148 houses. This year they raised large quantities of produce.

—A Connecticut man has contracted at Tecumseh for 80,000 feet of basswood lumber. He says he is going to make mouse-traps, but everybody knows what Connecticut manufacturers do with bass-wood.

—The Bay City *Journal* says E. Riker has 20 men at the mouth of the river, engaged in taking fish. He ships 20 tons of fish weekly, consisting mostly of pickerel and black bass.

—After boring 1,300 feet for salt last summer at Grand Haven, and unsuccessfully, a subscription has been raised to sink the shaft still deeper.

—The Michigan Poultry Fair is to commence at Detroit, Jan. 25, and continue one week. W. H. Todd, of Ohio, has already made seventy-six entries. Ladies have an opportunity to enter and exhibit canaries and other singing birds, pigeons, etc. Dressed poultry and stuffed birds may also be entered and compete for premiums.

—Mr. John McRoberts, agent for a firm in Canada, has a large force of men employed getting out square timber on the head waters of the Rifle River. The timber will be floated on the river, then shipped on timber vessels down the lakes. The principal point of destination being Tonawanda and Garden Island, on Lake Ontario. Mr. Eyre, of Wenona, has a contract from Mr. McRoberts for building a number of lumber trucks.

MINNESOTA.

At St. Cloud, on Sunday, last, John Reaver, a laboring man, killed his wife, from whom he had been separated for some months, with a hatchet. A long time since she had him placed under bonds to keep the peace toward her, and was finally compelled to take her three children and remove from home. Loud threats of lynching were made against the murderer. He was grossly intoxicated at the time of the occurrence.

—The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce has a membership of 425, and a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $464.83.

—Mrs. Harvey Bowen, of Pine Island, has lately received a letter from Canada, stating that there was about $125,000,000 worth of real estate to be distributed among the descendants of her great-grandfather, and requesting her to send a few stamps to continue the correspondence in relation to it.

—The oldest member of the State Senate is M. B. Stone, of St. Peter, aged 60 years, and the youngest, W. W. Billson, of Duluth, aged 24. The youngest officer is Miss Webber, aged 22,—the first female ever elected to an office, which makes her part of the Legislative Body. The Senate has 13 farmers, and eight lawyers, and the House 33 farmers and 11 lawyers. Eight Senators are from Vermont, and 33 Representatives from New York. In the two bodies there is a large majority representing labor instead of capital.

—The Dakota County Mutual Protective Society is reported to be in a flourishing condition. Horse-thieves will take notice.

—The water in the Vermillion River is unusually low, and the mills are obliged to curtail operations for the present.

—Well-diggers in Frankfort, Mower County, are unearthing fossils. One found a portion of a limb of a tree 22 feet from the surface; another a pine stick about 30 feet from the surface, and still another a small bush standing upright 10 or 12 feet below the surface.

—St. Paul has a Sherman House, built by Mr. Ten Eyck, on the corner of Sibley and Fourth streets.

THE FAR WEST.

The wild-cat crop is heavy in Doniphan County, Mo.

—Laramie, Wyoming, has a daily journal, the *Independent*.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company will rebuild the hotel at Cheyenne. A new European Hotel has just been opened in that city.

—The Denver *Daily News* demands an enlargement of the Post Office in that city, and an increase in the clerical force. It is stated that mails often lie over from twelve to twenty-four hours for want of a night-distributor.

—The Medilcott case will shortly come before the Supreme Court of Kansas for argument on a motion for a new trial. Already its expense foots up $5,000, and new bills are being daily rendered.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Stable Institution.—Just at the period when all stable-men were complaining that the horse-ointments of the day were unstable remedies, the Mustang Liniment made its entree in Missouri, without any flourish or trumpets, and, within one year, became the favorite embrocation for the external distempers and injuries of horses and cattle in all the Western and Southern States. From that time to this, it has never had a rival in the estimation of accomplished horsemen; nor is its household reputation as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore nipples, and caked breasts, tumors, mumps, sore throat, earache, toothache, bruises, burns, wounds and sprains, a whit behind its celebrity as a horse Liniment. The Mothers of America know its value, and apply it promptly to the external injuries of the rising generation," and, in fact, there is not a city or township in the United States where the Mustang Liniment is not regarded by both sexes and every class, as a blessing to the community.

Heart of the Continent.—All those interested in the inquiry: Where shall we go next to acquire health and wealth? are invited to be present at the meeting in the interest of the "Fountain Colony of Colorado" at Gran's Hall, corner of West Madison and Bishop court, near Loomis street, on Friday evening, January 19. Among the speakers to be present are Governor Bross, Rev. Dr. Ryder, William H. Butters, Geo. S. Bowen, Colonel Valett, Colonel C. N. Pratt, Colonel Ring, Rev. J. E. Ambrose, and General R. A. Cameron, of Colorado.

Sozodont.—All Dentrifices had their drawbacks, until the salubrious bark of the soap tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

Chicago, Jan. 14, 1872.—One application of NEURIL instantly cured me of neuralgia.
J. O. MELLEN,
43 South Canal street, Room 3.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Sold everywhere.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SASH, DOORS, &C.

Sash, Doors, Blinds,
MOULDINGS, STAIRS,
Stair Rails, Window Frames,

Inch and two-inch Flooring, dressed and matched, thoroughly seasoned, lower than the lowest. You that want good work, and promptly done, give us a call. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address all communications to

Factory, Corner Twenty-second & Morgan-sts.

Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company.
F. GUSTORF, Secretary.

SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.,
17 South Canal-st., Chicago.
Also New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.
Vault Doors, Safes, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

MONETARY.

The leading [illegible] to-day were [illegible] way stock [illegible] "slumpy" [illegible] provision markets [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the [illegible] of flour, grain, and produce [illegible] four hours:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The leading features in markets and finances to-day were something of a reaction in the railway stock speculation in New York, and a rather "slumpy" condition of things in the grain and provision markets in this city.

The reaction in railway stocks is only the result of the disposition of the speculators to realize their profit on the advance of the last two or three weeks, which has been an average of about 4 per cent on the leading speculative stocks. As there has been no actual increase in the intrinsic value of these stocks lately, it is apparent that the rise has been due entirely to the abundance of money. Those who bought stocks in the expectation of the rise, know that the higher prices are run up, by speculation, the more difficult it is to unload their stocks because the market becomes nervous and more liable to experience a tumble. It seems likely, therefore, that the bulls will endeavor to realize present profits, and let prices drop down to where it will be safe to take hold again for another rise. The money market promises to be easy enough to permit another rise in prices of stocks in the next few weeks.

The downward tendency of prices of grain and provisions generally in this market to-day, was attributed partly to some action, or rumored action, of the insurance companies in regard to restricting their risks on grain in store here. It is probable, however, that the considerations which have the greatest influence in depressing prices generally, are the quantities of wheat, corn, and provisions to come forward yet. The corn and hog crops were extremely large, and the wheat crop was fair last year, and a general decline of prices was expected and predicted by many last fall. The fire in this city had the effect to temporarily retard the marketing of a considerable portion of these products, and may have been one of the causes that helped to sustain prices during the last month or so. It is apparent now, however, that products have been finding their way to the Eastern markets more freely by other routes than those through this city. One instance of this is the great increase in the earnings of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871, as compared with the earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total amount for the last three months of 1871 was $1,651,580, while for the last three months of 1870 they were $1,263,248. It is true, the latter represents the earnings of only 521 miles of road, while the former represents the earnings of 630 miles of road, but it will be seen that while the mileage has been increased 20 per cent, the earnings have been increased nearly 33 per cent. The Toledo & Wabash Road taps a country from which the grain and provisions have heretofore come to this city, and the great increase in the earnings of the road during the last three months of 1871 show that the fire in this city diverted a good deal of the produce to that route. The decrease of warehouse facilities in this city caused by the fire does not at present operate to prevent the grain coming forward to the interior railway stations for storage, even on the lines of road which terminate in this city. We hear of more than the usual number of applications to the banks here to furnish money to carry grain stored at railway stations in the interior, and, though the banks here will not advance to private parties on such security, they probably will advance to country banks who will carry the grain until it will go forward to the East. Under these circumstances the accumulation of grain in country warehouses promises to be large.

The local money market continues very quiet and moderately easy.

Exchange is rather weak at from 50@60c ₱ $1,000 between banks. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at from par to 1-10 discount.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

[illegible: table of Government bond and local stock quotations]

The London *Daily News* of Dec. 28, referring to the prices and prospects for stocks and investment securities says:

An almost general impression prevails that the plethora of money and the enormous profits made by speculation during the year now closing will lead to many additional purchases during the next month or so, notwithstanding the extent of the recent rise. It is estimated that the dividends payable in January and February will reach about twenty millions sterling. The position of the Bank of England is now very strong; the wheat market is drooping; and about £1,000,000 in gold is on the way from Australia, to be delivered before the end of the week.

The London *Times* has the following table of Bank of England movement as to rate of discount for the year 1871:

[illegible: table of Rate, Bullion, Circulation, Notes on reserve]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Gold dull, with all business at 109⅝@109¾. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $24,000,000.

Governments dull and steady. Proposals to sell Government bonds amounted to about $1,500,000 at from 108.67 to 110.35. The awards were $1,000,000 at from 108.67 to 108.87.

The bull speculation on the Stock Exchange hesitated during the early hours of the day. During the afternoon, however, the tone of the market became bullish, and the entire list moved up once more. The improvement on the lowest figures of the morning ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent. The greatest activity and advance were in Union Pacific, Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, St. Paul's, and Wabash. In regard to the speculations in Union Pacific, it is still thrown out that parties in the interest of the Western Union are buying stock for the control of the next election, for the purpose of getting the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph. The rise in Pacific Mail was due to purchases by parties who believe that the property will be more valuable in the future. St. Paul stocks were favorably affected by the expectation of the time for the Directors to declare a dividend. The market closed strong, and the highest prices of the day were made in many cases.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

State bonds dull and firm.

Sterling, 109¼.

[illegible: tables of Governments, State bonds and stocks]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible: table of receipts and shipments, 1872 and 1871]

Withdrawn yesterday, for city consumption: [illegible] bu corn; 1,462 bu oats; 443 bu [illegible].

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 85 cars wheat; [illegible] cars oats; 1 car rye. Total, 211 cars [illegible].

Another weak time was experienced in produce to-day, the reduction in prices being most marked in the case of wheat and pork. The [illegible] was one outside the general [illegible] of market influences—a question of insurance. It was reported early that the Insurance companies were contracting their risks on produce, and refusing to take risks on current renewals; some even went so far as to assign a reason for this course—that reason being that the [illegible] are disgusted at the idea of mob [illegible] in fire-limits; that they do not attach so much value to the acts of a *plebiscitum* [illegible] of old did. This made produce holders wanted to get rid of it, and there [illegible] to buy when they had to [illegible] risk of accident by "fire and [illegible]." It was afterwards ascertained that the [illegible] for the panic was the course of [illegible] which is now reducing its risks, by [illegible] policies in which no time is named [illegible] for a set term. When [illegible] known, toward the close of the session, [illegible] more confidence exhibited, [illegible] operators had become so [illegible] with the fear, that there [illegible], especially as New York closed [illegible] everything except wheat. Receipts of grain were light.

[illegible] were dull but steady, with firm [illegible] the orders for 150 [illegible]. Other markets were heavy.

Dressed Hogs were dull, and 5c lower. Buyers held off till long past noon, refusing to pay more than $4.70, seeing that live hogs were lower, but holders were unwilling to sell at that figure, and toward the close $4.60 was freely paid for good lots, with $4.62½@4.65 for a few choice. Sales were 1,511 head.

Provisions were rather more active, but again easier. Live hogs were again reported lower at the Stock Yards, owing to liberal receipts, and the effect of this was at once visible on product, principally on pork, which is the great objective point of the bear interest just now; it declined about 10c per brl, but closed a shade firmer than the inside prices paid. Lard was in moderate demand at 5c decline per 100 lbs. Meats were also wanted at a concession of ⅛c per lb, several orders having been here for a week or more, waiting for the limiting figures of buyers to be reached. The weakness in meats was most marked on salted, green being scarce, and therefore exhibited but little change. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.65; do seller February, $12.75; do seller March, $12.95; do seller April, $13.20. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.50@8.55; do seller February, $8.60; do seller March, $8.80@8.85; do seller April, 9c. Green meats at 3½c for shoulders; 5¼@5½c for short ribs; 5½@5¾c for short clear; and 8@8½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 5⅞@6c for short ribs; 6c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9c. Bacon quoted at 5⅝@6c for shoulders, 7@7½c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12@13c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 800 brls mess pork seller the month, or cash, at $12.72½; 750 brls do at $12.62½; 350 brls do at $12.60; 200 brls do (last evening) seller February at $12.85; 1,000 brls do at $12.75; 1,500 brls do at $12.70; 2,500 brls do seller March at $13.00; 500 brls do at $12.95; 500 brls do at $12.92½; 250 brls at $12.90; 250 tcs lard at $8.55; 500 tcs do (part last evening) at $8.60; 250 tcs do seller February at $8.60; 500 tcs do seller March, at $8.82½; 1,250 tcs do at $8.80; 20,000 lbs shoulders (green) at 3½c; 20,000 lbs do at 3⅝c; 70,000 lbs salted do at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 4⅜c; 300 boxes do at 4¼c; 1,000 pcs green hams at 8½c; 80,000 lbs do at 7¾c; 20,000 lbs do at 8c; 20,000 lbs do at 8¼c; 1,800 pcs do at 8c; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 5¾c; 20,000 lbs do at 5⅝c; 140,000 lbs short ribs at 5¾c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6c; 700 boxes do at 6¼c; 500 boxes do seller March at 6⅝c; 50 brls tallow at 8½c.

Flour was rather more active, and unchanged. There is scarcely enough of a market from day to day to call for special description. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras at $8.25; 50 brls do at $8.15; 50 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls spring extras, (Big Loaf), at $6.62½; 100 brls do at $6.25; 50 brls do at $5.87½; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $4.90; 100 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.60; 100 brls do at $4.60; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $6.25. 10 brls do at $6.00. Total 1,090 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $15.50 on track; and 10 tons middlings at $16.50 delivered.

Wheat was dull, and averaged ⅞c lower than yesterday, New York being reported dull, while the local question of insurance, above noted, pressed heavily on holders during the first half of the session, bringing out numerous offerings, for which there were few buyers. Then New York was reported firmer, and a reaction set in, which caused an advance, and a more active market than usual after midday. The trading was purely speculative. Seller February opened at $1.24, declined to $1.23⅜, and closed firmer at $1.23¾. Seller the month sold at $1.22@1.23, closing at $1.22½; seller last half do sold at $1.24@1.25; and seller March at $1.25½@1.26. Other grades than No. 2 were inactive, and nominal, at $1.26@1.27 for No. 1; $1.13@1.14 for No. 3, and $1.05 for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23; 10,000 bu do at $1.22½; 17,000 bu do at $1.22½; 17,400 bu do at $1.22½; 25,600 bu do at $1.22½; 16,000 bu do at $1.22½; 50,000 bu do at $1.22½; 1,600 bu do at $1.22. Total, 95,600 bu.

Corn was dull, but steady at yesterday's inside prices. The receipts are decreasing, and the shipments showed a satisfactory augment to-day, but New York was lower, and the insurance question was agitated, though not so strongly in corn as in wheat. There were not so many buyers as usual, even at the decline. Cash No. 2 opened at 40⅝c, declined to 40⅜c, and closed firmer at 40½c, in sympathy with wheat. Seller February sold at 40¾@41⅛c; seller April at 42¾@42⅞c, and seller May at 44⅞@45c, all closing at medium figures. Cash sales were reported of 17,000 bu No. 2 at 40⅝c; 68,400 bu do at 40½c; 63,600 bu do at 40⅜c; 800 bu do at 40⅜c; 1,600 bu rejected at 38c. Total, 151,400 bu.

Oats were dull, at yesterday's quotations on cash lots, but a shade easier on options for future delivery, at 32½c seller February; 33¾@33⅞c seller April; and 36½c seller May. No. 2 cash closed at 32⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu at 32⅛c; 4,800 bu at 32⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 25,600 bu.

Rye was strong and averaged ½c higher, with little offering, closing at 67½c for No. 2, cash, and 66c bid for seller February. Cash sales were 3,600 bu for No. 2 at 67½; 400 bu do at 67¼c; 400 bu do at 67⅛; 400 bu rejected at 61c. Total, 4,400.

Barley was dull, but firm. There was little wanted, but the fact of no receipts made holders strong in their views. Seller February sold at 60½c, and buyer do at 62½c. Cash sales were 3,600 bu No. 2 at 60⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 400 bu rejected at 42c. Total, 5,200 bu. No. 3 was nominal at 48@49c.

The Marquette *Journal* gives the total mining production of that county, in 1871, as 813,379 gross tons iron ore, and 51,225 gross tons pig iron, to which should be added from 50,000 to 100,000 tons of ore on hand at the close of navigation. The yield of ore and charcoal iron is in excess of the year previous, and exhibits a magnificent return from a region that is yet in the early morning of its development.

The case of the Illinois River Elevator (E. Hempstead & Co.) which has been before the courts for a long time past, is probably ended, and in a summary way, by the sale of the elevator to parties in the interest of the Northwestern Railroad. It fell out in this wise: It is well known that the elevator in question was out of the Warehouse Combination, and its proprietors found it impossible to receive grain by rail. Hence the suit. A few days ago a lot of some 30 cars of corn was contracted to be received in this city over the Rock Island Railroad, and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road was to receive it, ostensibly for shipment East. But the real agreement with the last-named road was that the grain should be switched by them into the Illinois River Elevator. Yesterday (Wednesday) some 15 of the cars had been thus transferred, when an officer of the Northwestern Road got wind of it, and sent down one of his heaviest engines to occupy the track, so that the balance of the transfer could not be made. The other side was, however, equal to the emergency, and put on two engines to the next train, obtaining force enough to push the obstruction out of the way, and unloaded the grain at the Elevator. To-day a truce was called, and for $70,000 the proprietors of the Elevator—per C. T. Wheeler—agreed to resign all their right and title in it to Munn & Scott, it being understood that Mr. Armour will take the Elevator, and fill it up with grain. The monopoly have certainly paid a good round price for the privilege of having things their own way.

LATER.

In the afternoon wheat was weak, opening at $1.24, dropping to $1.23⅜, and closing at $1.23½ seller February. Corn was dull, closing at 40½c cash, and 40⅞c seller February. Pork was firmer; $13.95 was bid for March, and $13.72½ for February.

The Chicago Daily Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

BUTTER—The movement in this market was on a somewhat limited scale, and the general market was lacking in firmness. Choice offerings were in fair request and commanded tolerably full prices, but other descriptions were neglected and weak. We quote: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—There was no further change in prices to-day, though cotton seamless bags were being held with great firmness, and should the demand continue to improve, a further appreciation in values may reasonably be looked for. Gunnies, also, are firm and advancing. Other goods in the list remain quiet and steady. We quote: Stark, 37½c; Lewiston, 35c; Philadelphia, 36; American, 33½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices range substantially the same as a week ago. The demand is steadily active at the annexed quotations. Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—No improvement was visible in the demand, and, as the stocks are large, the market is weak and unsettled. In a small way outside quotations are realized for choice, but sales are chiefly at $1.75@2.00. We quote: Common, $1.50@1.65; medium, $1.75@1.85; good to choice, $2.00@2.25.

BROOM CORN—Is dull at the recent decline. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00; and choice hurl at $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was a shade firmer to-day, but with no important change in prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, iron-bound, do at $1.60; wood-bound do, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@52c. Staves and headings quoted at $25.00@28.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Remains quiet at about former rates. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do, imitation, 14½@15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—The continued mild weather materially lessens the consumption of this article, and the easier feeling developed within the past few days "took shape" to-day in a decline of 50c per ton in hard descriptions. Bituminous coals though not quotably lower are weak and tending downward. We revise our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, 10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Under a light supply were steady at the recent advance, or at 35@37c for fresh, and at 28@29c for preserved.

FRUITS—DRIED—Prices though generally easy, were without decided change, and we repeat our quotations. There is only a light demand, orders being small and confined to meeting current wants. Prices range as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey, prunes, 9@10c; new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $3.75@3.85; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10½@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Trade was reported fair, both the local and interior demands exhibiting a steady increase. Prices, while generally firmer, were without notable advance and we repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80@1.90; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in fair demand, as were also oranges, but other fruits were quoted dull. There was no important change in prices, the following being current: Apples from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50@7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.50@11.50.

GROCERIES—Business seems to be reviving, orders from interior dealers being more numerous, and larger. The general market, however, is still far from being active, and prices continue low. There is a very firm feeling in refined sugars, and in coffees, and the tendency of prices is rather upward. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24@24½c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Singapore, 23½@25½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Maracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12½@12⅝c; A sugar, 12½@12⅝c; B do. 12½@12⅝c; XC do, 12⅛@12¼c; C do, 12@12¼c; choice brown, 10½@11¼c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11¼c; molasses do, 9½@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 50@55c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 85@90c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 42@45c; pepper, 21@22c; nutmeg, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 6¾@7c; palm, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 5⅛@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—The demand is falling off some, and under accumulating stocks prices are working easier. No reduction has as yet taken place, but should the receipts continue as liberal as during the past few days a decline can scarcely be averted. We repeat our list: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.00; do loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. Per delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted steady and firm at the following range of prices: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report a good demand at full prices. We quote:

Bar iron	4 3-10@ 4 4-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 6 4-10c
Oval	4 5-10@ 5 7-10c
Round and square	4 3-10@ 5 3-10c
Half oval and half round	4 8-10@ 5 8-10c
Russia iron, perfect	5 1-10@ 6 3-10c
Russia No. 1, stained	20 c
Sheet iron	19 c
Norway nailrods	5 4-10@ 6 3-10c
German plow steel	7 @ 8 c
Bessemer plow steel	9 @ 10 c
Spring and tire steel	10 3-4 @ 12 1-2 c
	9 @ 11 c

LEATHER—Is inquired for to a liberal extent, both on local and interior account, and the quoted prices are adhered to with firmness. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 38@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 22@26c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@22c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 33@37c; rough upper, 14 to 16 lbs, 33@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 28@30c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 42@46c; harness, per lb, 39@42c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80@90c; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 92 to 98 oz, $1.20@1.45; French calf, 24 to 36 lbs, $1.80@2.20; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.30; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz, $85.00@90.00; French calf Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—There is no change to note in this market. Prices continue firm, at the following range, under a fair demand:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	25.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@37.00
Common flooring dressed second	30.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlin, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	15.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at 3.25@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for goods coming under this head shows no signs of abatement, and prices are still working upward. The changes to-day were confined to an advance of 50c in tin plate. We now quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $12.00; do terne, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—Continue active, and the market is steady at the late advance, sales making on the basis of $4.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Remain quiet and without quotable change in values, as follows: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 83c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 77@78c.

POTATOES—Continue plenty and weak. The supply largely exceeds the demand, and sales drag at 80@90c for common, and at 95c@$1.00 for good to choice, from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—There was little change in values to-day. There was a liberal supply and a fair demand at the annexed quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.50@4.00; turkeys, do, 9@11c; goose do, per doz, $6.00@10.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $2.50@4.00; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00; quail, $1.40@1.50; rabbits, $1.25.

SALT—Is steady with a fair demand. We quote: Saginaw fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was again firmer, being in good request at $2.75@3.00 for poor to prime. Clover was dull, and little better than nominal at $6.00@6.85; and $7.00 for mammoth do. Hungarian nominal at $2.00.

TEAS—This market remains quiet and steady at former rates: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to fancy, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—No change was noted in the market for this article. There is a steady, fair inquiry at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black round, 58@70c.

WOOD—The market was quiet at the quoted prices: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The offerings were light and transactions were few. Values remain nominally unchanged:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@40c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@70c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 5@15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,316	14,369	1,343
Tuesday	1,516	14,269	2,129
Wednesday	1,719	19,318	2,118
Thursday	2,200	21,632	2,073
Total	7,751	69,592	7,663
Same time last week	9,214	83,110	7,664

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,251	2,250	
Tuesday	1,594	2,130	1,712
Wednesday	783	5,036	2,308
Thursday			
Total	3,628	9,416	4,024

CATTLE—There was no decided change in the condition of the cattle market. Good to choice grades, suitable for shipment East, were wanted, and as the supply of such was comparatively light, sellers had no difficulty in sustaining prices. In low grades trading was slow. Neither city butchers nor feeders seemed anxious to invest at the current rates, and the weakness that characterized the market yesterday and Tuesday was visible to-day, though the market could scarcely be quoted lower. The average quality was good—better than on either of the preceding days of the week—the larger portion of the fresh receipts consisting of fair to good smooth well-fatted steers of from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs average. The extreme range of prices was $3.00@6.00, though few sold below $4.00, and not many above $5.75. Shippers bought liberally at $4.50@4.75 for common to medium grades averaging from 1,080 to 1,250 lbs, at $5.00@5.25 for medium to good grades, averaging from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, and at $5.50@6.00 for good to choice smooth fat steers, averaging from 1,260 to 1,462 lbs. Stock steers were in light request, at $3.00@4.00—the outside quotation for thrifty young steers averaging 1,050 lbs and upward. The purchases of city butchers were chiefly at $3.50@4.25 for medium to choice cows, and common to medium steers. The market closes steady:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5 old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible: table of cattle sales]

HOGS—During the forenoon the hog trade was almost lifeless. Shippers and packers were out in full force, but the continued heavy receipts made them exceedingly cautious, and although there were free sellers at 10@15c decline from yesterday's prices, there were few buyers, and, up to midday, very little had been accomplished in the way of sales. Subsequently, a further reduction of 5@10c was granted, which had the effect to stimulate the demand, and the afternoon sales made a respectable aggregate, though several thousand remained unsold at the close, and unless to-morrow receipts should prove much lighter than to-day's, a further depreciation in values can scarcely be averted. A few choice lots were taken early at $4.40@4.50, but at the close the same grades were not wanted at $4.20@4.30, and $4.25 may fairly be considered an outside figure. We quote at $3.85@3.95 for common, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots; at $4.00@4.05 for medium, and at $4.10@4.25 for good to choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible: table of hog sales]

SHEEP—Prices are easier, but without decided change. There was a good local and shipping demand, and the more desirable lots were picked up at very full rates. Common and medium lots were somewhat neglected, and in a few instances prices were shaded to the extent of ⅛@¼c. We note the following transactions:

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible: table of sheep sales]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—11:15 p. m.—Flour, 26s 30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 9d; No. 2 spring, 11s 3d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 31s 3d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 44s 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 18—5:30 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅜; account, 92⅜. Bonds, '62, 92¼; '65, 93¼; '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £33,000.

Tallow, 41s.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—Bonds of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Rentes, 56f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 10⅜d; Orleans, 10⅝@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 26@30s.

Provisions—Cumberland middles, 33s 6d; short ribs, 34s 3d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The leading jobbers are pretty busy for the season, and prices keep advancing in sympathy with the raw material. The most important changes which have occurred to-day were as follows: Cabot yard wide bleached muslins advanced to 15½c; do 42-inch to 17c; do 46-inch to 19c; White Rock do to 17c; Masonville do to 18½c; Pocasset Canoe do to 14½c; Aquedneck do to 13½c; Waltham X do to 13c; Callen 7-8 do to 12½c; Linwood yard wide do to 16c; Whitensville do to 15c; Gold Medal do to 14½c; Hill do to 17c; do 7-8 do 15c; Great Falls 2 do to 17c; Hallowell do to 13½c; Indian Orchard corset jeans are up to 13c; Masonville jaconets to 12½c; Red Cross wigans are up ½c per yard; Indian Orchard double weight brown sheetings are advanced to 14⅛c; do 40-inch to 15½c; Indian Orchard W fine do to 11c; do B B to 12c; do C to 13c; do A to 14c; Kearsarge sattens are up to 16c; Naumkeag do to 16½c; Pepperill, 8-4 bleached sheetings do are advanced, from 30c to 32½c; do 9-4 do from 35c to 37½c; do 10-4 do from 40c to 42½c; Monadnock 9-4 brown do are advanced from 27½c to 30c; do 10-4 do from 30c to 32½c; do 9-4 bleached do from 30c to 32½c; do 10-4 do from 35c to 37½c; Stearns's gold band, 6 yard alpaca braids, $1.15; do XX silver band, 5½c; yards, 80c; do ornamental 5 yards, 75c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Beeves yesterday and to-day, 2,000, or enough to weaken the market ⅛, and cause a slower trade. Part of the stock was too late in to sell; prices 8@10c for poor cows, old oxen, and Texans; 11@12c for thinish to good Western steers, and 12½@13c for prime to extras; 4 cars, 6½ cwt, Texans, 10c; lot 6⅛ cwt, Illinois, 11¼c; 5 cars fine, 9 cwt, Kentucky, 12@13c.

Sheep duller, with 2,500 arrived; mostly selling at 6@7½c. One car very poor, 74 lbs, Kentucky, at 5½c; a few extras, 112 lbs, 8¼c; car, 97 lbs, Illinois, 7c.

Hogs, 4,900; live are worth 4¾@5½c; city dressed, 5¾@6½c; Western dressed, 5¼@5⅞c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—COTTON—More active and higher; middling uplands at 21¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.25; common to good extra, $6.50@7.85; good to choice, $6.90@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7.35@7.50; extra Ohio, $6.75@7.40; St. Louis, $6.80@9.25. Rye flour quiet at $4.25@5.25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat more active; No. 2 spring in store, $1.53@1.55; No. 1 spring, in store, $1.57@1.58; winter red Western, $1.60@1.64; amber, $1.66@1.70; white, $1.68@1.75; No. 1 spring afloat, $1.58@1.60; choice white $1.75. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn unchanged; receipts, 75,000 bu; new mixed Western, 72@74½c; old and new Western, mixed, 73@75c; old Western mixed, in store, 75c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 22,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 40@43c.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19½@21¼c. Sugar fair to good refining, 9½@9⅝c; Cuba, 9⅜@9½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 45@58c. Rice firm, 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13¾c; refined, 23¼@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 69½@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade easier; new mess, $14.25@14.37½; old, $13.25@13.37½; prime, $12.25; new prime mess, $11.50@14.50; mess for March, $14.25; buyer's option, $14.25; April, buyer's option, $14.50. Beef quiet; mess, 9@14c; extra, 11@13c. Hams dull at 9@12c. Pieces dull, prime at 10@12c; India mess 19@21c. Dressed heavy at 5½@6c. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5@6c; hams 9@11c; middles quiet; long clear, 7⅛@7¼c; short clear, 7½c; short rib, 6⅞c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9⅝@9¾c; kettle, 9¾c; January to April, 9⅝@9⅞c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 11@25c; State, 22@34c.

CHEESE—Steady at 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90@92c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.23½; No. 2, $1.21¼. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 40½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 67½c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2, 60c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping; $4.10@4.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; $12.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 red at $1.48; No. 2, $1.41. Corn dull and held at 53c. Oats steady at 45c.

PETROLEUM—In fair demand; refined, at 20½@21c for car lots; 21½@22½c for small lots. Crude firm at $4.80@4.85.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $6.90@7.10. Wheat firm at $1.50@1.55. Corn firm at 43c. Rye scarce and firm at $6@88c. Oats buoyant but unsettled; white advanced to 42@45c; mixed steady at 38@41c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed in fair demand and higher, at 80@82c.

EGGS—Steady at 30c.

BUTTER—Heavy receipts depress the market; best grades, 18@22c.

CHEESE—Steady at 13@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; sales 350 brls at $13.00. Lard firm at 8⅜@8½c. Bulk meats dull and drooping, held mostly at 4¼ and 6⅛c, but sales at 4⅛c for shoulders, and clear rib, fully cured shoulders offered at at Indianapolis, buyer till Feb. 15. Bacon quiet and weak at 6¼, 7¼, and 8c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping; light, $4.25@4.35; medium to good, $4.40@4.50. Receipts, 4,600.

WHISKEY—In fair demand but lower, at 87c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white Michigan, $1.57½; amber Michigan, $1.48; No. 1 red, $1.45; No. 2, $1.42. Corn dull and shade lower; high mixed, 47½c; low mixed, 47c; yellow, 47½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 39½c; Michigan, 40½c; rejected, 38½c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.10@6.25.

HOGS—Steady, at $5.05.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS — Wheat steady; extra, $1.56; No. 1 white, $1.50½; amber, $1.43. Corn steady at 52c. Oats dull and lower; State, 42c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet at $6.20@6.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and weak at 5c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Declined, but closed firm; middling 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at full prices; extra family, $6.75. Grain quiet and firm—Wheat, $1.60@1.70. Corn—Mixed, 60c; white, 62c. Oats, 50c. Rye, sacked, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Active, and demand for bacon and bulk meats; sales of 142,000 lbs bacon, as follows: Shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 7¼@7⅜c; clear, 8c; sales 120,000 lbs bulk meats, as follows: Shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6⅜@6½c; clear, 7@7⅛c, all packed. Hams in fair demand and light sales; sugar cured, 13½c; plain, 12½c, all packed. Lard firm at 9@10½c. Mess pork—Small sales on orders at $14.00; round lots held at $13.50.

WHISKEY—88@89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—COTTON—Weak at 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour slow, but firm; fall X, $5.75@6.10; XX, $6.50@7.50. Wheat, spring, lower; No. 2, $1.30; winter flat and lower to sell. Corn generally unchanged; mixed yellow, on track, at East St. Louis, 40@41c; No. 2, this side, 39@40c. Oats dull; No. 2, in East elevator, 36½c; mixed, in sack, this side, 42c. Barley, nothing doing. Rye dull and lower; small sales of prime at 81c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak and lower at $12.75. Dry salted meats easy; loose shoulders, 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 5⅞@6c; clear, 6⅛@6¼c. Bacon unchanged; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7¾c. Lard quiet at 9c.

HOGS—Quiet; full range $3.75@4.25.

CATTLE—Firm at 2½@5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu; rye, 3,600 bu; hogs, 4,376 head; cattle, 646 head.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats easier at 57@60c. Bran, $1.30.

PROVISIONS—Pork at $14.50. Bacon—Shoulders dull and lower, 6½c; sides scarce and firmer; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8½c; others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 22; sight, ¼ discount; gold, 9¾.

COTTON—Irregular; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 19@19½c; low middlings, 19¾@20c; middling, 20½c; receipts, 5,232 bales; exports, Liverpool, 14,000; Bremen, 3,494; New York, 542; stock, 182,335 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; super, 5.25@5.37½; extra, $6.00@6.25. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania red, $1.61@1.62½. Corn weak; new yellow, 66@68c; white, 67c; mixed Western, 69c. Rye, 90c. Oats steady at 52@57c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $14.50.

WHISKEY—93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania, $1.58@1.60. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 67@70c. Oats quiet; 53@55c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; 1,200 bu Duluth spring at $1.41; 2,000 bu white Western at $1.63. Corn dull; 1,000 bu No. 2, in lots, at 60c. Other articles dull and unchanged.

Where Was Copernicus Born?

The approaching four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Copernicus has revived a contest of long standing between Poland and Germany, each of which claims the great astronomer as a son. The Germans argue that he was a German because he was born in Thorn, which, at the time of his birth, was under German rule; to which the Poles reply that Thorn was then really a Polish town, having been separated from Poland only seven years before; that his father and mother were Poles; that when he studied at Padua he enrolled himself among the students of the Polish Nationality; and that throughout life he gave constant proofs of his attachment to Poland and her King. Poland has always honored Copernicus as one of her greatest men. A statue of him was erected by national subscription many years ago at Warsaw, and there are two others at Cracow, besides which numerous Polish medals and books have been issued in celebration of his memory. The anniversary above mentioned will be celebrated on the 19th of February, 1873, and great preparations are already being made at Posen for the occasion. The "Society of the Friends of Learning" in the old Polish city held a meeting the other day, at which it was decided, on the motion of a Polish clergyman, Canon Polkowski, to offer a prize for the best life of Copernicus, comprising the results of the latest investigations on the subject, and to publish it in the Polish, French, and German languages.

THE RHODE ISLAND BANK DEFALCATION.

The Old Story.

From the Providence Press.

Mr. Manton E. Hoard and Mr. Robert E. Pearson, the former for fourteen years cashier, and the latter for nineteen years teller in the Rhode Island National Bank, and until within two weeks above suspicion for honor, probity, and high moral character, were placed under suspicion. The complaints reaching the bank from its correspondent bank in New York, that a very small balance only was kept with it, and the fact that the large payments of its manufacturing customers required heavy drafts in bills to be made upon the bank, which it was apparently unable to supply without some unusual exertion, led to the sending of the teller to New York to explain why a certain check for a large amount was drawn; which the bank desired its New York correspondent should honor. At the interview of the teller with the President of the New York bank, suspicion was aroused in the mind of the latter, and he immediately communicated his suspicions by letter. The President of the bank, Mr. Mason, yet unsuspicious, as were all the Directors, having the most unquestioned confidence in the integrity of the officers and in the soundness of the bank's affairs, called the teller into the private room and asked the plain question whether there was any trouble in the bank. Blushing, crimson, the teller replied: "There is." "Is it a defalcation?" said the president. "Yes," said the trembling teller. "How much?" No answer. "Is it $25,000?" "Yes." "$50,000?" "Yes, and more." The astonished President immediately called the Directors into counsel, and this is the shameful story.

In 1863 the teller and cashier were seduced into engaging in a manufacturing business in company with other honorable and strictly honest parties. Mr. Hoard attended to the financial department of the business, the practical manager attending to the manufacturing department. The teller and the cashier being both interested in the business, were of course cognizant with its wants, and when the time of trial and temptation came, both fell. The business requiring more capital than all the parties could command, the cash balances of the bank were first tampered with lightly, with an honest purpose to make them good at an early moment. That is always the financial devil's deceptive card. Things went worse; more money was required and drawn, until the men were seemingly hopelessly involved.

At this time they commenced to speculate in stocks, using the cash balances of the bank for the purpose. The stock speculation proved a most disastrous failure. Money upon money was demanded to cover the contingencies and prevent exposure. It all went in the same direction. Not a dollar of the money was spent upon themselves, or their families, or laid away. Their little savings from their earnings were carefully husbanded in the savings bank, and were untouched when the exposure came.

At the quarterly examination by the Directors, the accounts of the bank were all apparently clear and sound. The requisite greenbacks were present and counted, the notes discounted were in hand; all the assets responded to the call made by the books. The defalcation was in the reported balance in favor of the Rhode Island National Bank in the other banks of this city, and with its correspondents abroad. Neither the Directors nor Mr. Mygatt, the bank examiner of the Government, could know of the defalcation, except by first entertaining a suspicion and following that with an inquiry as to the condition of the balances at the other banks. For nearly ten years this burden of crime and shame and sin has been carried. It could not have been done by either of the officers alone.

The bank is sound as a dollar. It is not definitely known what the exact amount of the defalcation is. That it will consume all the surplus (50,000) is known, and the probabilities are that it will cover twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars more. The capital of the bank is intact, and it will cause the passage of one or two dividends only. The savings institution connected with the bank has not been disturbed to the amount of a dollar. Its affairs have been examined and declared to be in an unexceptionable condition.

From the Providence Journal.

The amount of the defalcation in the Rhode Island National Bank, as ascertained by careful investigation, and confessed by the inculpated parties, is about $219,600. To offset this large deficit, the Directors have secured real estate, manufacturing property, stocks, &c., which, with the bonds of the defaulting officers, will, it is hoped, reduce the loss of the bank very nearly one-half. As has been before stated, the embezzlement commenced nearly ten years ago, when disastrous stock speculations by the cashier and teller and bookkeeper cost the bank about $20,000. A manufacturing business, which seems to have been carried on under the name of Goodman & Co., without the knowledge of most if not all of the Directors, was gradually extended at the expense of the bank, until one year ago the deficit was $150,000. During the past year the amount has been carried up to nearly $220,000.

—Mrs. Margaret Brown is Engrossing Clerk of the Tennessee Senate, and with such signal ability does she perform her duties that a resolution was recently offered in that body "[illegible] her for the intelligent industry, faultless accuracy, and perfect neatness" displayed in her department.

TRANSPORTATION.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 11 o'clock a.m., Feb. 12, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned, to the posts and places above mentioned; the proposals for shipments from points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $5,000 (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement. Said sum to be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A.,
C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 119, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1872.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the grading, bridging, and culverts on the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Eastern Railroad, from Lincoln to Champaign, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill., until 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, February 7, 1872.

Plans and specifications can be seen at our office on and after February 1.

Proposals will be received for the grading and culverts of from one to five miles only; the bridging and piling for the entire work by itself.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, that are not considered for the interests of the company.

TAYLOR, DeLAND & CO., Contractors.

Clinton, Jan. 16, 1872.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.

H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 48 South Canal-st.

Abstracts of Title.

CHASE BROS. & CO., 269 West Randolph-st.

JONES & SELLERS, 286 West Randolph-st.

Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.

J. B. LAWRENCE & CO., 150 East Lake-st.

Architects.

[illegible: remainder of the Business Directory, three columns of classified listings]

GENERAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO

BRICKMAKERS!

Persons desiring to purchase land suitable for brickyards, can obtain a splendid chance at a railroad station where can be found a bed of the purest clay with sand; also coal by and any quantity of good wood cheap, only 60 miles from the Court House in Chicago, and on one of the principal railroads centering there. Apply, personally or by letter, to H. R. McDONALD, Purdesville, Ind.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Shutters, doors, partitions. Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO. Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

TO PUBLISHERS.

The undersigned have facilities for doing long, permanent runs of newspaper press-work at very low rates, and in a superior manner. Have also a Taylor Drum Cylinder Press, nearly new and in good order, for sale cheap. CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 13 North Jefferson-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fitch, Williams & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant, by limitation. Either of the undersigned are authorized to sign the firm name in the settlement of the business.

WM. H. FITCH,
N. O. WILLIAMS,
ED. OLMSTEAD.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a wholesale Hat, Cap, Fur, and Straw Goods business, under the name of Williams, Miller & Olmstead (successors to Fitch, Williams & Co.), at 144 and 146 Michigan-av., where the business of Fitch, Williams & Co. will be settled.

N. O. WILLIAMS,
R. B. MILLER,
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TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible: railway timetables]

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

The Common Council, on Wednesday evening, had the courage to take up, and act upon, the law prescribing limits within which wooden buildings shall not be constructed. The majority seem not to have been discomposed by the riotous demonstration of Monday night. On the contrary, that performance has elicited such a general demand for a proper ordinance, that many Aldermen, hitherto doubtful, have been strengthened in their determination to do their duty. The Council, on Monday night, took no final action; but the votes indicated a purpose to make the fire limits somewhat narrower than the city limits. The majority favored the limits proposed by Mr. Batcham, which commence 135 feet south of Thirty-ninth street, extending from the Lake to State street, north on State to Thirty-fifth street, west on that street to Halsted, north to Rebecca street, west on Rebecca street to Throop street, north on Throop street to Twelfth street, west on Twelfth to Reuben street, north on Reuben to Van Buren street, thence west to Western avenue. The line runs north on Western avenue to Walnut street, thence east to Reuben street, thence north to Chicago avenue, thence east to Wells street, north on Wells to North avenue, and on that avenue to the Lake. This leaves that part of the South Division west of State and south of Twenty-fifth street, and west of Halsted street; all of the West Division south and west of Halsted, Rebecca, Throop, Twelfth, Reuben, and Van Buren streets, and west of Western avenue, to be occupied by frame buildings,—an area of many thousand acres. It also leaves open for the same purpose all of the West Division beyond Western avenue, and north and west of Walnut and Reuben streets and Chicago avenue, embracing an area of several thousand acres. It leaves also, for like occupancy in the North Division, all the territory north and west of Chicago avenue, Wells street, and North avenue. The objection to this ordinance is that it surrounds the city, north, west, and south, with a cordon, several miles deep, of wooden buildings.

One seeming purpose of this ordinance is to avoid breaking up the business of the house-movers and the dealers in old shanties. The miserable huts south of the Armory, to which the spreading of the fire from the West Side in October is attributed, were for the most part old structures moved there from other places, and by false sympathy permitted to be patched up, and rented to thieves, harlots, vagrants, and reprobates of every degree. This moving of old frame buildings from one locality to another is not only a nuisance in itself, but it is a check upon permanent improvement. No man who erects a permanent building can tell the day when there may not be backed in on each side of his building some old rotten tenement, to be rented out at extortionate rates for prostitution, gambling, or other equally disreputable business.

But this ordinance, short as it is of the real requirements of the city, is a great improvement on past legislation. It excludes frame buildings from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, and a large part of the Sixth Ward; so much of the Seventh Ward as lies east of Halsted street, and of the Eighth Ward as lies east of Throop street; the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards; a portion of the Thirteenth Ward, and the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards are all open to occupation by wooden buildings. The area which is thus left open embraces many square miles.

The ordinance was, however, very wisely amended by providing that, whenever the owners of a majority of the ground on any block outside the fire limits shall so request, that block shall thereupon come under the operation of the fire ordinance. This will enable property-owners in the wooden districts to protect themselves, to some extent. The Council might further amend, for the protection of those wanting to erect permanent buildings, that it shall be unlawful to erect any wooden building, barn, or shed within 150 feet, in any direction, from a brick or stone building already erected. This is the law in Washington City.

The Aldermen must certainly understand how deeply the character of the city is involved in this question of wooden buildings. It affects the value of all property. It adds to the cost of all goods and merchandise sold in this city. It adds to the cost of insurance. It increases the rates of interest, and seriously embarrasses the negotiations of loans. It places Chicago outside the market for safe investments, and reduces this city to the condition of a mere speculative concern, where the risks are extraordinary, and the margin for the use of money must be large to cover the chances of loss.

The passage of an ordinance prohibiting the erection hereafter of any wooden building in the city, with proper provision for the enforcement of the law, would be equal, in its financial effects, to the free loan of several millions of dollars. It would relieve this city of an enormous indirect tax, and would invite hither a large amount of capital for permanent investment, which will avoid us if we continue to be a city of shanties. It will, within one year, create in and around this city a manufacture of bricks that will place it within the power of lot-owners of small means, as in Baltimore and Philadelphia, to provide themselves with comfortable brick dwellings, which are not tenement-houses, and are not tinder-boxes.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN EXTENSION.

Green Bay is in a blaze of delight over the completion of the Chicago & Northwestern Extension, which was celebrated in that ancient town on the 17th inst., with a grand banquet and ball and a free entertainment at the new Opera House. Toasts and speeches were made, all bearing upon that future time, not far distant, when Green Bay will be a great commercial centre. The Extension, as it is called, stretches from Green Bay up the shore a distance of fifty miles to Menominee, and opens up the great lumber-regions about Peshtigo, Pensaukee, Big and Little Suamico, and Menominee,—the region, in fact, traversed by the terrible October fire; so that Chicago is now in direct intercommunication with the very heart of the great lumber-region of Wisconsin. With its aid, the devastated country will rapidly resume its old industry, and the great mills at the points named will soon be running again. It is now the intention to vigorously push the surveys from Menominee to Escanaba, and up the river to the Menominee iron-region. Green Bay is to be congratulated that the railroad has invaded Sleepy Hollow. She will rise from that stagnation in which she has been resting so long, dreaming of the days when Jefferson Davis fought Indians at Fort Howard, and the Jesuits built missions for the conversion of Indian heathens, and become a city of the present,—the centre of an immense industry receiving the lumber products of the great country behind her, and sending exchanges. Green Bay has been liberal in her railroad grants, and, with the prospect of the speedy completion of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement by the Government, will no longer be a good place to emigrate from. Chicago may also claim a share in the future benefits to accrue from the opening of this great lumber tract. The opening of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Road, which is also alluded to in the despatches, signifies the completion of the forty miles west from Green Bay to New London, Wis.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Garfield, in his remarks relative to the Government Printing Office, on Wednesday last, very properly characterized the franking privilege an enormous burden, at the same time expressing himself in favor of its abolition. Originally intended to facilitate public business, its use has been perverted, little by little until now it has become a monstrosity, involving a vast expense to the Government in numerous ways.

It is, perhaps, unavoidable that a Congressman's correspondence with his constituents must be very heavy, and, as that correspondence is on public business, it is no more than right that the Government should assume the cost of the transportation of that correspondence; but it is not either right or profitable that the Government should be called upon to defray the cost of transporting libraries to their constituents, as well as the cost of the books themselves. The number of people in every Congressional District who want Congressional Globes, Department Records, annual messages, and other bulky volumes, if they can have them for nothing, is legion. If they are very desirous to have such documents, they should be willing to pay for the transportation of them. They get the volume itself gratis. The cost of sending it is but a few cents at most. Private individuals and public institutions, to whom reports of this nature are valuable, can well afford to pay this trifle. The abolition of this feature in our franking privilege would bring it very nearly to the working of the English system, in which it is confined mainly to letters. The carrying of bags, boxes, and barrels of books is done away with there, although their system is liable to abuse from the sale and gift of franks. Do away with this feature here, and it will save the Government a heavy expense in carrying, and much additional local expense in Post Offices. A visit to the Chicago Post Office, upon the arrival of any mail, will convince even the most skeptical of the outrageous manner in which the franking privilege is abused. In the present insufficient space it amounts to a positive nuisance, and seriously embarrasses the despatch of letters, both in and out, which have paid postal rates, and should be handled without delay.

The restriction of the franking privilege would also aid the Government financially in another direction, and put a check upon an establishment which is fast growing to be an incubus. We refer to the Government Printing Office. Mr. Garfield did not exaggerate the truth when he said: "This Government had at present much the largest printing house on the globe, where there were over 1,000 men and women employed to carry on that business, and where enough printing-ink was bought every year to float the biggest man-of-war in the navy. A train of army wagons reaching three-fourths of the way from Washington to Baltimore, and loaded with one ton apiece, packed as closely on the road as six-mule teams can be packed, would not be able to haul the mass of public documents printed every year in that printing house." To run this immense establishment during the next fiscal year, Congress will have to appropriate more than two millions of dollars. Its expense is growing every year at an enormous rate, and, unless some check is put upon this constantly-increasing outlay, it will soon reach an amount which will simply be scandalous. Abolish the features of the privilege to which we have alluded, and it will undoubtedly cut off very materially the expenses of this establishment by reducing the amount of matter printed. As long as public documents are free, and it costs nothing to transport them, no limit in the cost of Government printing can be established. As a matter both of equity and economy, the experiment is worth trying.

SPECIAL EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, passed a bill admitting free of duty, for one year, such machinery as may be imported by a company in Louisiana for the working of a sulphur mine lately discovered there; and also for the importation free of duty of such machinery as may be needed by a company recently organized in Indiana for the manufacture of plate-glass. The only objection to this bill is, that it is confined in its operation to two companies, when it should be general, and is confined to machinery intended for mining sulphur and making plate-glass, when it should include all other machinery. The Southern States have been imploring Congress, ever since the war, for the remission of duty on certain descriptions of machinery, which will enable them to make cotton yarn at a greatly reduced price, but the privilege has been refused. Why should there be an exception made in favor of these two companies to the exclusion of all others? The bill has yet to be acted on in the Senate, and we trust that that body will so amend it that the same privilege will be extended to all other persons and companies in the United States. The manufacture of plate-glass is not confined by any means to Indiana. It is made in other parts of the United States, and all others engaged in the same business should have the same privilege of importing the machinery. But the Senate and the House ought to remember that, for one dollar's worth of plate-glass used or needed in the United States, there are a thousand dollars' worth of common window-glass wanted. The tax on this common glass ranges from 49 to 65 per cent in gold. A suspension of this tax for one year would be equal, perhaps, to a release of $20,000,000 of taxes, without the loss of any revenue. But, if Congress does not feel disposed to do this act of justice, there is another mode by which they can encourage the home manufacture of glass, and that is by the repeal of the tax on soda ash. This article is indispensable in the manufacture of glass, and the tax is excessive. We have glass factories in Illinois, and they are numerous in all parts of the country. We understand that this tax upon the essential article of soda ash is so great, and so increases the cost of the glass, that the foreign article of glass can be imported and sold in competition with the domestic glass. A repeal of the tax on soda ash, which yields comparatively no revenue, but which is mainly kept in the bill for the benefit of one or two private corporations in Philadelphia, would be a relief to the glassmakers of the United States, would encourage home industry, and, if it would not add anything to the wages of labor, would enable the glass companies to declare large dividends, and, by making glass cheaper, would create an additional demand and an additional production.

COLORADO "KNOCKING" AGAIN.

The Territorial Legislature of Colorado has adopted a memorial to Congress, begging for admission into the Union as a State. The reasons set forth in this memorial are substantially these: The Territory is rich in arable, timber, and grazing lands, and particularly in minerals. The assessed value of taxable property has risen from $13,147,114 in 1869, to $24,112,978 in 1871. Colorado had no completed line of railway in 1870, when the United States census was taken; but she now has 425 miles, and expects to add 325 miles before the end of 1872. As an item of interest, we give a list of Colorado's railroads: They are the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific, both important roads, one connecting Denver with Chicago *via* Cheyenne, and the other with St. Louis *via* Kansas City; the Denver & Rio Grande, Denver & Boulder Valley, and Denver & Colorado Central, which three are under process of construction, and expect to contribute 260 of the 325 additional miles of 1872; and the following "projected" roads:

From Denver up the Platte River to the South Park, and over the range to Salt Lake City, Utah; a road from Boulder City to the mines of Caribou, and from thence to Black Hawk and Central City; a line of road from Fort Lyon up the Arkansas River to Pueblo and Canon City; a line of road from Pine Bluffs, on the Union Pacific Road, to Golden City and Denver; also a road from Denver to Laramie City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to Montana, by way of the Iron Mountain, on the Chugwater Creek; a line from Golden City to Littleton, on the Denver and Rio Grande Road.

The memorialists refer glowingly to the colony system, which is attracting large numbers of immigrants to the Territory, four thousand having already domiciled themselves in the six colonies named in the memorial. They estimate the present population of the Territory at 100,000, and predict (exponents of Territorial advantages are always strong at predicting) that the number will have swelled to 130,000 before Colorado could have time to avail herself of the Enabling act and take her place among her sister States.

This movement is no new one for Colorado. She is one of the most enterprising, as well as most intelligent and civilized, of all the Territories which have ever been organized, and has been, if anything, a little more industrious than any of them in petitioning Congress for endowment with State franchises. Her enterprise has been so great, and her prospects so good, that there is no doubt that her wishes would, ere now, have been granted, but for the obstacle which the scantiness of her population has always presented. In 1860 (and she began to "knock" soon after that) she had 34,000 inhabitants; and it was confidently predicted that the number would, before she could get through the formalities precedent to admission, increase to 125,000,—the number then required for a Representative's constituency, and the proper minimum of a State's population. But, in spite of these glowing predictions, and in spite of the immense resources of the Territory, the census-taker, though knowing that to underrate the population of an ambitious new town or Territory is death, would only swear to 39,000 in 1870. The eye of faith now enables the Territorial Legislature to see a round hundred thousand, and to predict, with all the old-time confidence, that the number will presently be swollen 30 per cent.

The motive of this anxiety to become endowed with State franchises, and at the same time saddled with State burdens and responsibilities, is not distinctly perceptible at this distance. It can be readily understood that, since the admission of Colorado as a State would make places in Congress for two Senators and one Representative, there should be a goodly number of local politicians imbued with a patriotic desire to serve their country in those capacities, who should favor the admission project; but why should the people favor it? There is, to be sure, a certain dignity and consequence to be derived from the fact of Statehood; but these will no longer be of any considerable value when it is understood that the frontier tracts, so sparsely populated that it would take three or four of them to make a proper Representative District, may be habilitated as States, for the purpose of carrying a particular question in the Senate, or making an office for a carpet-bagging politician. On the contrary, there are burdens pertaining to Statehood which any youthful Territory, anxious to husband her narrow resources, should be desirous to avoid. A Territory, for instance, has her public expenses, as for buildings and salaries of Territorial officers, including Legislature, Courts, etc., defrayed by the General Government. She is also exempt from many of the levies for troops in war, or cash in peace, to which a State is subject. A Territory is the nation's nursling, and the proper time for it to be weaned is the epoch of the arrival of the aggregate of population at the number fixed by statute as the minimum constituency of a Representative in Congress. We doubt seriously whether Nevada, for instance, has ever been benefited by her premature admission into the Union, and the irruption of her politicians into Congress. Certainly, the Senate has not benefited by the acquisition.

The Hon. Mr. Snapp, who represents the Joliet District in Congress, made his *debut* in an attack upon Civil Service reform. The only effect of the limited reform yet made is to take from members of Congress the power of appointing persons to office without regard to their fitness or capacity. Hereafter, when a member of Congress designates a man for office, the person thus appointed has to be examined, and the fact ascertained whether he is competent to perform the duties, and, if he is not, he is to be rejected. If found competent, he is to be appointed if a vacancy exists. This Mr. Snapp considers an outrage, and he enters his protest against it. We do not suppose there is a district in the country where the people are more unanimous in favor of this very reform than in the district which Mr. Snapp represents. The reform of the Civil Service has, however, hardly begun. When it extends to the appointment of Collectors, Assessors, and Postmasters in each Congressional District, and these officers shall no longer hold their places on the uncertain tenure of securing the renomination of their patron in Congress, one of the great ends sought by the reform will be accomplished. The service will have better officers, and the country will have better Congressmen. Instead of having nominations to Congress made by conventions packed by Federal officers, the public will once more be free to select their best men. We can understand how ordinary members of Congress might object to such a reform as this on personal grounds; but Mr. Snapp is not that kind of a man, and has no such desire to be in Congress as to induce him to employ a machinery so long and disgracefully used in a majority of the Congressional Districts of the country. He certainly can have no personal fears of the result when the people of his district meet to select their ablest man to represent them.

A Stony Dispute.

Senator Anthony, in the course of his speech presenting the Roger Williams statue to Congress, a day or two ago, took occasion to make some remarks, which seem very just, concerning the propriety of following out, with some little ceremony, the provisions of the statute setting apart niches in the old Hall of Representatives for the effigies of departed statesmen and heroes, each State being allowed to contribute two such. It will be seen that the Senator has, in the following passage of his oration, had the kindness to designate a good proportion of the most eligible candidates for situations in the Capitol:

"I do not," says the Senator, "deem this proceeding an idle form, but rather a high ceremonial of the Republic; and I anticipate, with a patriotic pleasure, that it will be repeated, from time to time, until every State shall have sent her contribution to this assemblage of heroes, and patriots, and statesmen, and orators, and poets, and scholars, and divines,—of men who, in every department of greatness, have added lustre to the American name. And as often as this scene shall recur; when Virginia shall send to us the statue of Washington, which cannot be too often repeated in the Capitol; and with it that of Thomas Jefferson or of Patrick Henry; when North Carolina shall send us Nathaniel Macon, and South Carolina shall send us Sumter or Marion, and Georgia shall send us Oglethorpe; when Kentucky shall send us Daniel Boone and Henry Clay, and Tennessee shall send us Andrew Jackson, and Illinois shall send us Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and Missouri shall send Thomas H. Benton; when New York shall send us Peter Stuyvesant and Alexander Hamilton; when Connecticut shall send us Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull—I believe they are here already; I know that the blood of both is represented in this Chamber by men coming from States that were not born when the names which their Senators worthily bear were first made illustrious; when Vermont shall send us the stalwart form of that hero who thundered at the gates of Ticonderoga 'in the name of the Continental Congress and the great Jehovah;' when New Jersey shall send us the great-grandfather of the Senator who sits on the opposite side of the chamber [Mr. Stockton] and the uncle of the Senator who sits near me, [Mr. Frelinghuysen]; when Pennsylvania shall send us William Penn and Benjamin Franklin; and when Massachusetts, pausing in the embarrassment of her riches, looking down the long list of her sons who, in arms, in arts, and in letters, in all the departments of greatness, have contributed to her glory, shall, with hesitating fingers, select two to represent that glory here: then, and on every such occasion, I trust that the spirit of party will cease, that the voice of faction will be hushed, and that we shall give an hour to the past. We shall be the wiser and better for it."

So Illinois is provided for without the trouble of electing a pair of subjects for "animated busts." Doubtless, the nomination of Lincoln and Douglas—a coupling of names which nothing short of a political earthquake could have accomplished when these statesmen were alive—would be readily ratified by our State Legislature, whenever we get in a mood for buying a pair of $20,000 statues; but we take warning from the debate over Roger Williams, who, though two centuries dead, was not beyond the reach of detraction, and give the spokesmen of the future occasion this advice: Don't make any remarks reflecting on anybody or anything which any other member is there to defend; else our demigod will be pounced upon by the iconoclasts, and hammered and bruised until there is nothing left of him. For instance, let Mr. Farwell, in his oration accompanying the Lincoln memorial, allude to the great martyr's difficulties in navigating his flat-boat down the Sangamon River, and you shall straightway hear some doughty Egyptian rise in his wrath and declare that the Sangamon River was as good a river to navigate as any in the Union; and that Lincoln was undoubtedly a man whose ignorance of navigation was only equalled by his ugliness of countenance. After which will follow free aspersions upon the general character of the lamented statesman. We only infer the nature of this coming debate from that in the House of Representatives on the Roger Williams question.

The Cuban Commissioners in New York have recently printed some "Notes About Cuba," which contain some important facts concerning the strength of the Spanish and insurgent forces, which are of special interest at the present time. From these notes it appears that, in October, 1868, Spain had an army of 19,700 men in Cuba; that from that time to Dec. 1, 1871, more than 80,000 soldiers were landed, or at the rate of 20,000 per year; and that, from the commencement of the war up to Feb. 1, 1871, according to the Madrid newspapers, Spain lost, in less than two years and a half, 29,700 men and 1,149 officers, or 50 per cent of the whole number which arrived during that period. In 1870, before receiving the thirty gunboats built in the United States, Spain had fifty-two vessels of war, carrying about 400 guns, and has since made no increase. Almost the whole of this fleet, including her best iron-clads, is watching the Cuban coast. From Nov. 1, 1868, to the middle of December, 1871, the Spaniards imported from New York 92,266 arms of various patterns, the cost of which is estimated at $1,450,000. The Commissioners state the expenses of the war, as published by the official journal of Havana, amount to $70,330,859.48, or $23,440,532.60 for each of the three years since the commencement of the war. The confessions of the Spanish journals themselves show that it requires 20,000 fresh men each year wherewith to prosecute the war, and that each man costs her $1,172.32 a year, and that she sacrifices every day fifty-five of her soldiers. The liberating army, the Commissioners say, is composed of three army corps, named the Army of Oriente, the Army of Camaguey, and the Army of Las Villas. The Cubans are said to still hold their own from Santiago de Cuba to the District of the Five Cities. These three army corps comprise all the organized forces of the Republic, and number, as per last advices received from the Cuban Government, together, over 10,000 well-armed, drilled, and equipped soldiers. Beside these, there are in the territory occupied by the patriot forces numberless small bands of men who "hostilise" detached bodies of Spaniards, whenever an opportunity occurs, but who, for want of fire-arms, are not incorporated in the organized regiments of the army.

Whatever faults may be laid at the door of the Tammany and Erie robbers, it must be allowed that the quality of domestic affection is strongly developed in the breasts, even of the most rapacious of them. Did we not, for instance, read in Fisk's will, with as many tears as the mawkish Mark Antony shed over Cæsar's testament, how that erratic man and husband had left all his fortune to his hitherto neglected wife? And did not our briny drops fall thicker and faster when we learned that the noble, free-hearted Prince had spent all that fortune in riotous living before bequeathing it to his doubly-bereft relict?

Similarly we must deposit a briny drop or two upon the parchment which testifies Boss Tweed's "love and affection" for his son Richard. The lots which the Boss has conveyed to this son since the prosecution of the Tammany Ring commenced, and which we find described, with full particulars, in a late number of the *Real Estate Record*, aggregate 1,620 feet in frontage; and, as they are all on or near the most fashionable streets of up-town New York, and as many of them have brown-stone houses upon them, their aggregate value cannot be less than one million dollars. The consideration for which the Boss conveys these lordly premises is "love and affection." Perhaps such a gush of paternal emotion is natural (especially when the Sheriff is about to seize the property); but what shall we say when the same beautiful emotion is found in the breast of a mother-in-law; when it becomes no longer an act of the parental instinct, but a manifestation of the tenderest regard for one of alien blood? Such is the case of Mrs. R. B. Connolly, whose conveyances of real estate to her sons-in-law, Joel A. Fithian and Robert C. Hutchings, amounted, on Dec. 30, to $294,008. Many of the lots in the schedule from which we gather these facts are described as "irregular;" and, if the epithet does not apply to the shape of all of them, it doubtless does to the manner in which they were acquired.

An ancient rhyme recounts the difficulty and danger of deciding when doctors disagree, and the jury in the Wharton case must realize the adage vividly. Six doctors swear that General Ketchum died of poison; half a dozen doctors swear that he died of *cerebro-spinal-meningitis* which certainly ought to be enough to kill any one man. One hitherto eminent chemist testifies that the *post-mortem* examination revealed traces of antimony, and straightway the defence essays to prove (and apparently succeeds in proving) that the chemist in question might have sat for one of the London doctors whom Dr. Sampson ridicules in "Very Hard Cash" as "men of one idea and wrong in that." The one idea of this doctor is antimony. He is always making *post-mortem* examinations; always finding that especial drug. He is known and dreaded in poison-trials throughout the East. There is a luckless Dr. Schœppe now in jail somewhere in Pennsylvania, and doomed to be hung soon, because this antimony-mad chemist testified against him. The friends of Schœppe, since the revelations of the Wharton case, are moving for a new trial, and will probably get it. Meanwhile, the maligned doctor is, of course, bent on sustaining his reputation by convicting Mrs. Wharton, and stands sturdily by all his statements. But the defence has established beyond question two points: That General Ketchum's death and Eugene Van Ness' sickness can be entirely accounted for by natural causes, and that the accused lady had no motive to wish the death of either. The sudden furor against the "Baltimore Borgia"—as papers with a keener sense of alliteration than of justice called her—has died away, and, in all probability, the verdict of the jury will restore Mrs. Wharton to her rightful place in the world.

Stokes proposes to get himself acquitted of the murder of Fisk on the plea of justification. Having neglected to exhibit himself in a state of perpetual ebriety, and fix his eyes occasionally in a crazy sort of gaze, Stokes cannot plead insanity as successfully as McFarland did. Killing in self-defence, however, is an available plea. Stokes found himself dogged by detectives, which must, of course, have been Fisk's work. Hence it became necessary to skulk behind a stairway and assassinate Fisk. The case is a plain one. Everybody can see that, in order to head off Fisk's little game, the proper tactics was to kill Fisk.

There was a case in Wisconsin, a few years ago, somewhat resembling this, supposing Stokes to have been, contrary to current public opinion, really in fear of his life. A Captain Perry, then just out of the army, believed that his life was sought by a fellow named Shay, formerly in his company. Shay had threatened to shoot him whenever he should get out of the army; and it was not long before he appeared in the village where Perry was sojourning. Acting upon his suspicions, Perry, on first sight of his enemy, drew a revolver and put three balls into his body, each sufficient to produce a fatal result. Perry was tried two or three times (the juries disagreeing), and finally acquitted. But, in addition to the difference in the grounds of suspicion on the part of the shooter, the case of Stokes is different from that of Perry in this: that the social advantages in the former are rather against the person committing the homicide, while, in the latter, they were decidedly in his favor; and it is useless to argue that these circumstances do not usually have an effect in determining the verdict of juries.

The opinion which has already been expressed in these columns, that the negroes who were lynched for the murder of the Park family, in Indiana, were really innocent of the crime, and that the murderer himself was one of the lynching party, is now confirmed. The statements published in the Indianapolis *Journal*, shortly after the lynching, formed a chain of testimony in favor of the innocence of the negroes which was irrefragable, but did not fasten the crime upon the guilty party. The latest intelligence from Clark County, where the murdered family resided, completes the testimony relative to this foul deed, shows that the murderer is known, and that the evidence against him is conclusive. He was one of the most prominent of the lynchers, and was particularly active in having the negroes hanged. Other villanies are hinted at in connection with the murder, which are to be duly investigated as soon as arrests can be made safely. It is the first duty of the Indiana authorities to see that arrests are not only made safely but promptly, and that punishment to the extreme limit of the law shall follow arrest. That State cannot afford to allow such a stigma to rest upon her name without doing something to remove it. The whole case adds point to what we have more than once said against the enormity of lynch law.

The Chaplain of the late "Prince of Erie" is apparently as bent on gaining notoriety as ever was his patron saint. It was natural that the press should have criticised that marvellous funeral-sermon in which the deceased debauchee figured as "a great thing, a noble thing, and a true thing," "not appreciated in this world," and as the peer of Shakspeare. But the Reverend E. O. Flagg rushes into print to defend his oration, and inflicts a long letter on the New York *World*. From this epistle we learn that he "never made any comparison [of Fisk] with Shakspeare as far as moral excellencies are concerned, but simply in reference to a remarkable intellect." Considering the fact that the morality of the Bard of Avon was very decidedly below his intellectual level, it is hard to see how this explanation frees the Reverend sinecurist from the suspicion of fulsome praise. After such an instance of penetration of character, we are not surprised to find that the Chaplain has divined the mind of the Almighty, and discovered, as he tells us in his closing sentence, that He has decided to save Fisk, after all.

ALDERMANIC CORRUPTION.

Fourth Day of the Trial of the Man Glade, for Bribery.

The Demurrer to the Indictment Overruled by the Court.

Glade Brought into Court and His Plea of "Not Guilty," Recorded.

A Jury Chosen—Opening Arguments and Testimony To-Day.

The case of the People against Herman O. Glade, Alderman, for bribery, passed through its fourth day yesterday, in a chamber crowded to its utmost corners. The case was resumed on the argument of the demurrer to the indictment, the argument having rested on Wednesday evening with the close upon the subject on the part of the People.

DEMURRER TO THE INDICTMENT.

Mr. Storrs had the floor on the part of the defendant. In opening, he stated that it was perhaps due that he should make some remarks to exculpate the defendant in the employment of so many counsel and advocates. No statue, and nothing in the common law prevents, on general principles, thirteen officials, indicted twice each, for the commission of serious offences, from employing, if they see fit, five counsel to assist them in making their defence. Such a statute would be unjust if it existed, but when the parties knew who were to prosecute they reasonably might fear. There was Reed, the State's Attorney, with whom was associated Sidney Smith. The Bench and Bar were aware of the havoc he had made among the youthful members of the profession who had opposed him in causes; and had seen the floor of the Court House covered with the mangled remains of those whom he has slaughtered. They well knew that if there were opposed to him but two counsel, he would soon have them bleeding on his horns, and the event has shown it, for his mouth throughout the case has spouted fire, and his nostrils smoke. The defendants were not unaware of the difficulties they had to encounter, and the speaker himself had felt, during the progress of the argument, much as the discomforted lover,—"I could be happy with either were the other dear charmer away,"—and they deemed it necessary to have the number of counsel they have presented, not because of the difficulty of the question, but because of the superior ability of the gentleman against them.

He would first inquire what is charged in the indictment? The universal current of opinion was that there was a charge of official corruption, and he had expected to find that there was an allegation that there had been pay or a reward given in consideration of a vote to be cast for or against a matter over which the Council had jurisdiction, and which was pending in the body. It is a matter of gratification that after the searching investigation which has followed, no such charge is made. The indictment does not even aver that the subject matter of the bribe was pending in the Council. Admitting that there was no doubt that the crime of bribery is punishable at common law, he proceeded to argue that the offence charged in this indictment is not bribery, for the utmost extent of the charge is the payment of a sum of money to secure an action not described to be official. Bribery, at common law is the voluntary giving or receiving of anything of value in corrupt payment for an official act done or to be done (Bishop); but the statute of Illinois has stepped in to describe the offence. It has described the offence, stated who can commit it, and how it can be committed, and this description has superseded or enlarged the common law, and an offence which does not contain within itself the elements set forth in the statute, it is not the offence of bribery. By the statute the act must be with intent to induce or influence such power to appoint any person to office, to execute the powers in him vested, or perform any duty of him required with partiality, or favor or otherwise than is required by law, and to warrant an indictment for bribery, there must be some act charged, literally falling within the items of the statute. The exertion of influence he contended was not included in any clauses of the description quoted, for the exertion of influence is not the performance of a duty, or the exercise of power, wherefore it is not an official act, and such an act must enter into the offence to make it such. He cited authorities in support of his proposition that where a statute has undertaken to legislate in regard to an offence which was an offence at common law, then the statute abrogates the common and becomes the exclusive law. If this be so, the act to be done must be affirmatively shown by the indictment. This indictment charges the act to be done to be the exertion of an influence, and does not show that it was within the description of the statute; that it was a part of his official duty to use that influence, and if it did that would be statement of law, making it necessary to aver how the duty became incumbent on him. Holding that the indictment contained no offence charged, he denied the curative effect of the statutory provision which provides against the liberal consideration of the technical objections made to it.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

The Court. The principal objections raised and argued to the sufficiency of the indictment, are, 1. That the indictment does not show on its face the act charged to have been committed, was done in the defendant's official capacity as an Alderman. 2. That the language in which the offence is described in the indictment is so loose and vague, as to be incapable of precise meaning, and therefore that the defendant could not plead an acquittal or conviction under it against a second indictment.

Many authorities have been cited by the learned counsel in support of these objections, both on yesterday and this morning. Those cited this morning seem to be, for the most part, the same as were stated yesterday. I have not been able to get access to them since the adjournment of the Court, even if, indeed, they are to be found in any of the limited libraries of the city at the present time, but, from an examination of the subject which I have been able to make since the commencement of the argument I think the decisions and statute of this State are amply sufficient to settle all of the questions raised.

Bribery, as has been stated during the argument this morning in defining the offence, is the voluntary giving or receiving anything of value in corrupt payment for an official act done, or to be done. The gist of the offence is the giving or receiving the bribe. I do not think it makes any difference in law whether the act itself is ever done, so far as the offence is concerned. It is complete when the corrupt arrangement is made between the parties for the performance of the act.

The indictment in this case alleges, in substance, that the defendant, being a member of the Common Council of Chicago, accepted and received a bribe from one William Reinhart, to induce him, as such Alderman, with favor to secure the removal by the Common Council of a certain hay stand, the Common Council, then and there having power to remove hay stands in the city of Chicago. Now, it seems to me, that this allegation sets forth, in clear and unmistakable language, that the defendant, while a member of the Common Council, received a bribe, and that he received it for the performance of an act in his official capacity as an Alderman.

Neither do I think that there is any difficulty in ascertaining the particular offence which the defendant is called on to meet, or that if he is indicted the second time he may not plead it against a second indictment for the same offence. It is averred in sufficiently clear terms that the particular instance in which he is charged with receiving the bribe, is for using his official influence for the removal of a certain hay stand. The Court is bound to take judicial notice that the charter of the city of Chicago confers on the Common Council the power to locate and remove hay stands.

The criminal code of this State declares that every indictment shall be deemed sufficiently technical and correct which states the offence in terms so plain that its nature may be easily understood by the jury. This section of the criminal code, in my opinion, furnishes a complete answer to all of the objections which have been made in the indictment. The Supreme Court, in numerous decisions from the 2d Scammon down to the 47th Illinois, have given a liberal construction to this section, and have uniformly treated with disfavor all objections of a technical character, where the offence is stated in language so plain as to be easily understood by the jury. In the case of Canaday v. The People (17 Illinois, 159), Chief Justice Scates says this "great niceties and strictness in pleadings should only be countenanced and supported when it is apparent that the defendant may be surprised on the trial or unable to meet the charge, or make preparations for his defence, for want of greater certainty or particularity in the charge. Beyond this it becomes rather a means for escaping punishment for crime than a defence against the accusation." In this case the defendant can not be at any loss to know what charge he is to meet, nor does he stand in any danger of being tried twice for the same offence. The demurrer is overruled.

SHALL HE PLEAD?

Mr. Reed. For the fourth time, I now ask that the defendant plead to this indictment.

The Court. If there are no other technical, nor dilatory motions, let the defendant plead to the indictment.

Mr. Van Arman. I am not aware that there is anything further.

WHERE IS REINHARDT?

The accused was not present in Court; but he immediately after came in and his plea of not guilty was entered. The witnesses backed upon the indictment, William Reinhardt, butcher; Thomas Parker and C. P. Hotchkiss, City Clerk, were called, and not being present, were sent for, and, to allow these necessary parties to be brought into Court, a recess of thirty minutes was taken. When those thirty minutes had expired, Reinhardt, who had been allowed to be absent from the Court, upon the express agreement that he would be present at his place of business, subject to call, for the purposes of this trial, had not been found. The bailiff reported that during the thirty minutes of time he had been unable to find the witness. Nor when an hour had expired was he, the prosecuting witness, in attendance. At that time Mr. Reed mentioned to the Court the circumstances of Reinhart's leaving Court as explaining the delay. He would at at once proceed to empanel the jury, but he feared to do so in the absence of his most material witness, lest he, being taken suddenly sick, or otherwise compelled to be absent, and a jury being selected, the defendant, in the absence of testimony, might insist upon his right to a verdict of acquittal.

The Court stated that, in the uncertainty that had attended the argument of the preliminary motions, as to when they would be considered, it was, perhaps, excusable if the witnesses were somewhat behindhand in their attendance. He would, therefore, wait awhile.

WAS MILLIKEN A LEGAL FOREMAN?

Pending the time of waiting, Mr. Hervey presented a suggestion on the record, based upon an affidavit of the accused, in the nature of a motion to quash the indictment for the reason that the return of venire for the Grand Jury, by which the indictment was found, showed that the Sheriff had returned into Court twenty-three persons, and that the name of Isaac L. Milliken, who signed to the "true bill," as foreman, was not of the number.

Mr. Reed asked of the Clerk whether it appeared of record that Mr. Milliken was appointed and sworn to the office of foreman.

It appearing that Mr. Milliken did, of record, appear to be a Grand Juror, and that he was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury by order of Court, the Court overruled the motion to quash.

REINHARDT FOUND.

At the expiration of two hours and five minutes the witness Reinhardt was brought into court.

The Court. Let a jury be called.

Mr. Hervey presented a challenge to the array of the petit jury, substantially the same as that presented to the array of the Grand Jury.

It was overruled.

A JURY FOUND.

The process of empannelling a jury was then entered upon. In this Court the practice is for four persons to be called; the Prosecuting Attorney passes upon their qualifications, and gives to the accused four competent persons for him to select from.

THE FIRST FOUR

made statements in effect as follows:

Fred. W. Erby, of 114 South Green street, an employe of the successors to Barnes & Co., in the hay business. He had heard so much of the case in Court that his mind was mixed on the question of a conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the Aldermen generally, but as to the case of the accused he had not investigated it.

John W. Farmer, travelling agent for a firm, located at 231 Michigan avenue, unmarried, had been in Court during the discussion of the questions raised in the case; he had no opinion on the question of defendant's guilt or innocence.

C. Sheldon, lately hotel keeper, had read something of the case, but had no opinion on the question of guilt or innocence.

A. A. Sprague, of Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers, of 28 Canal street, answered in like manner; he may have read the names of Aldermen indicted, but could not remember them even.

On cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Van Arman—Mr. Fred. W. Erby stated that since he had been in Court this last week he had read something of this case. He had not in his own mind determined that any person had been guilty in regard to the alleged official misconduct. He is not a man of family, and owns no property, but a trotting horse and spotted dog. Is employed by the successors of Barnes & Co.

Mr. Farmer had read THE TRIBUNE and *Journal*, and had noticed articles about these matters, but generally only the captions. He was not a taxpayer in the city, being a non-resident of the city, living at Maywood.

Mr. Sheldon is not at present in business. He lives at 640 Burnside street, and came here from Detroit last March. He had not paid a tax in the city, and was not taxable. He subscribes for THE TRIBUNE, and had read some of its articles on the subject, but what they were he could not say; he had no impression on his mind as to the question of guilt or innocence of any of the Aldermen. He sat upon a jury within a year in the Circuit Court.

Mr. Sprague thought he had read about the return of the indictments in one of the newspapers, but had formed no more impression as to guilt or innocence more than would be created by the fact that any indictment was found by a Grand Jury. He resides at 464 West Washington street, and is a man of family. He is a taxable inhabitant, and paid his taxes yesterday.

Mr. Van Arman. I challenge the first three gentlemen for cause, that they have not paid city taxes, and are not taxable.

Mr. Smith. We assent to the challenge for that cause.

Mr. Van Arman. We challenge Mr. Sprague peremptorily.

ANOTHER FOUR.

Four other jurors being called, the defence proceeded to the examination.

Albert Hodge resides at 60 Twenty-eighth street, and does business on Michigan avenue between Randolph and Washington streets. He had read a portion of the articles published in the various papers about the Aldermen, and had heard a considerable reading about it in the argument of the motions here. He had also heard some talk, but he had formed no opinion on the question of the guilt or innocence of Glade, whom he does not know. He supposes he is a taxable inhabitant of the city, but does not know if he is on any roll.

P. B. Ayer, of Hale, Ayer & Co., resides at No. 1 Park Row. He had read THE TRIBUNE and *Times*, and had been in Court since the case was moved on; he had also heard the matter talked over in his office. He had expressed an opinion in regard to the indictment of Aldermen, not one in particular, but as to them generally; that opinion included all who were indicted, and it was expressed about the time the indictments were found.

John Meppon, of No. 268 Second street, is not at present in business. Is a man of family, a mariner by occupation, is a taxable resident, and paid his taxes for 1870; is taxed for 1871. He reads THE TRIBUNE and *Times* occasionally. He read some of the articles in those papers upon the alleged malfeasance of the Aldermen. He had heard, also, the matter spoken of. He has no opinion formed on the question of the aldermanic guilt or innocence.

Watson Goward, manufacturer, on Monroe street, man of family, and resident in Chicago seven or eight years; had not sat upon a jury within a year. He reads THE TRIBUNE; heard some of the articles read in Court, and had heard some discussions of the matter, but, being very busy, he had not paid much attention to the subject. He had formed no opinion as to the merits of the case, and had never expressed any opinion; he is not in the habit of basing an opinion upon the hearing of a one-sided statement. He would not want to give his vote or opinion until he heard both sides, and could not trace to his mind any impression. He has not the pleasure of acquaintance with any of the indicted Aldermen.

Mr. Ayer was challenged for cause, that he had formed and expressed an opinion; but being questioned as to whether that opinion applied to the case at bar, he stated it did not; the opinion he expressed had application to all the Aldermen indicted, and all he then knew of it was that some of them were indicted.

The Court. I think the juror is competent.

On the examination for the People,

Mr. Meppon stated that Buehler is one of the Aldermen for his ward; he did not know who the other was.

These four were taken

THE THIRD FOUR.

The People passed upon the next four.

George W. Griffith, of No. 72 West Madison street; pattern and model maker: eleven years in Chicago; does not carry on business since the fire. He never heard of the case until he was called in on the jury, and never read anything about it, and don't know Glade. Of course he had no opinion.

John P. Fisk, a teacher; boarding at No. 81 Aberdeen street; knew nothing of the case, and had purposely avoided even hearing the extracts read in Court.

W. G. White, now of Evanston, but formerly of No. 41 North Dearborn street, had heard nothing of this particular case. He does business now on Michigan avenue. He had no opinion.

Francis Hooker, now of No. 1523 Prairie avenue, lived before the fire at No. 213 Oak street. He is a gardener; does not know the accused. He read some about the cases before he came into Court, but formed no opinion on the merits of the case.

So the defendant's counsel then stated:

Mr. Hooker, that he had no recollection of what he had read about the cases. He heard the discussion in Court, but from all sources he had no opinion. He is a taxable resident.

Mr. White is taxable in the city, and had within a year paid taxes. He had not heretofore sat upon a jury. He is in the jewelry furnishing business. His mind is entirely free from bias in the case.

Mr. Fisk is now in the tinners' furnishing business; he used to teach in the college at Beloit. He paid taxes in the city of Beloit within a year, coming here in December last. He had not read any of the papers concerning this matter, but heard Lawyer Runyan say that the conduct of the lawyers had made the papers a little more decent, so he had casually looked at a paper this day to see what decency is.

Mr. Griffith had not paid this year's taxes, because he had not had time to respond to the notice. He had not read a paper of any kind since the fire. He had no impression at all upon the merits of this case, or any of them.

Mr. Fisk and Mr. Hooker were challenged for cause, that they had not paid taxes. The challenge being put upon this ground, it was assented to.

John Mellady, of —— Third avenue, is not at present in business. He had not paid a tax within a year.

G. C. Ledyard, of No. 19 Twenty-fifth street had not read about the case, and had not talked about it. He had no impression on his mind as to the merits of this case. Lived at Milwaukee twenty-three years, and up to May last; paid taxes there. Had business here as a grocer, before the fire, at No. 125 Michigan avenue, and is now employed as a salesman.

These two were challenged for like cause by the defendant, and the challenge was assented to.

W. H. Wilson, of No. 1243 Indiana avenue, is in the lumber business; does not know any of the indicted Aldermen. He had read some of the articles published about Aldermen, but had not heard the subject talked of excepting in court. He thought his mind was unbiased.

Simon Doyle, of Orchard street, near Fullerton avenue, had not been in business for five years, but supposed he would have to go to something now, as his property was burned up by the late fire.

THE FOURTH FOUR.

The next four were about to be sworn—

Mr. Van Arman. We object to this way of swearing jurors by the four. We claim that we have a right to exercise our peremptory challenges after the panel shall have been presented to us.

The Court. Let the jurors be sworn.

The four were sworn.

Russel Benedict, on examination by the People, stated that he only knew so much of the case as had been developed by the argument. His present place of business is on Wabash avenue. He had no opinion formed.

James A. Fisher, grocer, of A. D. Culton & Co., residing at Hyde Park, made a like statement.

A. J. Grover, of Evanston, real estate dealer, made a like statement.

J. W. Schwofford, with Hoyt & Co., wholesale grocers, residing at No. 214 Buddan street, had heard some of the discussion in Court, being away as much as he could. He had read something of the cases in the papers. He came to Chicago last February, and before that had been engaged in buying grain in Iowa.

To the defendant Mr. Schwofford stated that he was not on the regular panel; he was substituted for Mr. Hoyt. He had not paid a tax in the city, but supposes he is taxable. What he had read of the matter was in THE TRIBUNE. He had not conversed with any body on the matter, but heard a part of the extracts from papers read in Court. He had no sort of impression on his mind about the case.

A. J. Grover's business is at Evanston; he had paid no taxes in the city during a year, and is not taxable. At Evanston he has paid tax. He does not know any Alderman who is indicted. He had read articles upon the subject of their indictment, but he could not recollect what he had read. He was not conscious that he had any impression on his mind as to the guilt or innocence of any of the parties charged.

James A. Fisher lived at the Adams House before the fire.

Mr. Benedict lives at No. 835 Indiana avenue; he is in the wholesale boot and shoe business.

Mr. Schwofford and Mr. Fisher were excused as not being tax-payers in the city, and the challenge was assented to for the people.

Knight S. Osgood, examined on behalf of the defendant, said he had but recently moved into the city, and had paid no tax here.

W. O. Osgood had heard the discussions in Court, and had read some articles of the papers concerning the matter in question. He had no opinion formed on the merits of the case.

These gentlemen were accepted on both sides, completing the panel.

As they were about to be sworn—

Mr. Van Arman. I challenge George W. Griffith peremptorily.

The Court. He is sworn in. The challenge is denied.

[It will, of course, be understood that, to each adverse ruling, the defendant's counsel excepted.]

The Court adjourned.

THE JURY.

The jury consists of—

1. Albert Hodge, No. 60 Twenty-eighth street.
2. P. B. Ayer, hardware merchant.
3. John Meppon, No. 268 Second street.
4. Watson Goward, manufacturer, Monroe street.
5. George W. Griffith, pattern and model maker, No. 72 West Madison street.
6. W. G. White, jeweler, No. 213 Oak street.
7. W. H. Wilson, No. 1243 Indiana avenue, lately in the lumber business.
8. Simon Doyle, Orchard street, near Fullerton avenue; no business since the fire.
9. Russel Benedict, boot and shoe manufacturer, Wabash avenue.
10. A. J. Grover, real estate dealer, of Evanston.
11. Knight S. Osgood, No. 21 West Adams street.
12. W. O. Osgood, No. 330 Michigan avenue.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.

General Sheridan and the Grand Duke on the Prairies.

The First Herd of Buffalo, and the Equipment, Start, and Appearance of the Hunters.

Alexis Kills the First "Horned Monster," and Telegraphs the News to the Czar.

Camp Alexis, Red Willow Creek, Neb., (Jan. 14) Despatch to the New York Herald.

After a dash of thirty miles on horseback over the Western prairie, His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the whole distinguished hunting party have returned to camp, bringing their trophies and their honors with them. The Grand Duke has shown himself to be a thorough and successful sportsman. His noble bearing, his splendid horsemanship, and his battle with the buffalo of the first day's hunt have won for him the unbounded admiration of every member of the select and gallant company who witnessed them. His Imperial Highness has been looking forward to this occasion with special interest, and his anticipations have thus far been fully realized.

A SPLENDID SCENE.

More sport, however, awaits him. To-morrow is to be the grand chase, in which all are impatient to participate; and the Grand Duke and Sheridan and Custar in full gallop at the head, followed by the other guests who compose this imperial hunting party, as well as by Spotted Tail, Pawnee Killer, Red Leaf, Whistler and other less celebrated chiefs, with their bands of ambitious Indian bevies, will constitute a scene such as never has been witnessed in these broad unbroken prairies.

ALEXIS KILLS THE FIRST HORNED MONSTER.

But already the ambition of the imperial sportsman has been partially gratified; and the special carrier, who carries this despatch to the nearest telegraph station, also bears a cable telegram from Alexis to his father, the Emperor, in St. Petersburg, announcing that he had killed the first wild horned monster that met his eye on the plains of North America.

THE RIDE TO THE RED WILLOW CREEK.

After we left the railroad station at North Platte yesterday morning for the boundaries of the Red Willow, where we are now encamped, we made a swift and splendid run over the frozen prairies to this place, with no road to mark the way, but only with "Buffalo Bill" as a guide.

BUFFALO BILL LEADS THE WAY—HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Buffalo Bill is a famous Western scout, employed by Sheridan for Indian service, and one who is efficient and reliable. Bill is about 30 years of age, is over six feet in height and with other proportions. He has a pleasing face and fine address, and would have been prominent in other walks of life had not circumstances made him famous as a Western hunter. The tales that are told of Buffalo Bill's hunting experiences since he was old enough to ride a horse—for Bill was born and brought up on the plains—are truly wonderful to hear related, as they are around our blazing camp fires, and in the presence of all the paraphernalia of frontier life upon the plains. Bill was dressed in a buckskin suit, trimmed with fur, and wore a black slouch hat, his long hair hanging in ringlets down his shoulders.

ALEXIS AND LITTLE PHIL IN A WAGON.

As he dashed out from the railroad station he was followed closely by the Grand Duke and General Sheridan in an open wagon, drawn by four powerful horses, which carried the two distinguished representatives of two powerful nations at a fearful rate of speed over the rugged prairies. The remainder of the party, in army ambulances, kept hard after Sheridan and Alexis, and all had an excellent opportunity of appreciating to some extent, the style of travelling here in the days of the overland stage coaches before the Continent was spanned with iron rails, and Princes and Generals and other people of high degree came out in silver palace cars to go sporting on the plains.

THE FIRST HALT AND LUNCH.

A halt was made at the Medicine River, where horses were changed and a light lunch of sandwiches and champagne was speedily despatched. Soon, however, when we resumed our fun, the speed with which we were proceeding produced such effects as broken springs and spokeless wheels. Our course was a little southwest, and the distance over fifty miles. Just before the sun had sunk below the distant hill, and as we ascended some rising ground, we came in full view of a splendid military camp.

THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE PRAIRIES.

The Stars and Stripes were seen flying from a towering flagstaff on a broad plateau on the bank of Red Willow Creek. A cheer arose from every member of our party as this scene burst upon our sight. A few moments more and the band of the Second United States Cavalry was playing the Russian hymn, while Sheridan assisted to alight the honored guest of this magnificent camp, which bears his imperial name. It was not long before most of the remainder of the party had alighted and formed a picturesque group around the blazing, bright fire, which was burning in the centre of the camp as we came in. A few of the party were missing, however, and nearly an hour passed and they were missing still.

A BREAK DOWN AND SUDDEN HALT.

General Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte; General Palmer, commanding the cavalry escort and the camp; General Custar, one of the celebrated cavalry heroes of our late war, and Lieutenant Starlegoff, of the Russian Navy, had not yet come into camp. Sheridan was just about sending out a party to look after them, when Custar, carrying his buffalo-rifle on his shoulder, came striding down the hill, followed presently by the others, Palmer being the only missing man who did not finally come in afoot. Their wagon had broken down five miles from here, and the only way they could get here was to tramp through the snow. This, however, sharpened their appetite for the splendid dinner which was announced just as they arrived.

CAMP ALEXIS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

This Camp Alexis embraces about four acres of ground, and is situated on a low grassy plateau, from which the snow had been removed at the junction of the Red Willow with one of its small, but now frozen tributaries. Two companies of United States cavalry, E and K of the Second regiment, are located here for the purpose of this grand ducal buffalo hunt. The camp faces south, and looks out on Red Willow Creek. Twelve new wall tents, fitted up with all camp conveniences, including comfortable stools, are arranged in a line for the accommodation of the guests.

THE GENTLEMEN FORMING THE IMPERIAL HUNTING PARTY.

The party consisted of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, His Excellency Vice Admiral Possiet, His Excellency W. F. Machin, High Councillor of State; Count Olsenfieff, Mr. Bodisco, Consul General of Russia to the United States; Dr. Coudrin and Lieutenants Tudor and Startlegoff, of the Imperial Navy. These are the Russians, and they are accompanied by Mr. Frank Thompson, who manages all their railroad transportation and telegraphic business. The American gentlemen are Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, General E. Ord, General Palmer, General G. A. Custar, General Sweetzer, and General Forsyth, Colonel Forsyth, Colonel Sheridan, and Dr. Asch, of the Lieutenant General's staff, together with the *Herald* correspondent. The officers of the cavalry companies present were Captain Egan, and Lieutenants Fowler and Allison, of Company K, and Lieutenants Stevens and Thomas, of Company E. Lieutenant Hays, of the Fifth Cavalry, attended to all the Quartermaster business in camp, and Lieutenant Clark accompanied General Palmer.

THE BANQUET ON THE WESTERN WILDS.

The diningroom of our camp is formed out of two large marquees, and is very handsomely festooned inside with flags. A sumptuous banquet was presented before the guests, after all had reached the ground last evening. The meal included different varieties of game to be found on the Western prairies. Choice wines were served with different courses. On the run to the Red Willow Custar killed a prairie chicken with a rifle ball, and the Grand Duke was so delighted at the shot—it took off the chicken's head—that he wanted a slice of it for his dinner. Accordingly the bird was cooked after we came into camp, and the Duke relished it accordingly.

SINGING SONGS AND SPINNING YARNS.

After dinner some songs were sung and yarns were spun over the blazing camp fire, and, one by one, the members of the party retired to their tents to sleep, perchance to dream, of the expected buffalo hunt on the morrow. Spotted Tail and his Indians had received notice to come up, and interpreters were sent off to hurry them.

GLORIOUS WEATHER FOR THE SPORT.

The splendid sunset of the previous evening was quite surpassed by the brilliant coloring of the clouds that hung over the horizon at dawn of the succeeding morning. The sun, however, soon dispelled the floating vapors, and the sky presented nothing but the sun itself in an unbroken field of blue. The weather here is wonderful for this season of the year; the day has been warm and beautiful. Overcoats have been quite unnecessary, and some who brought them found them cumbersome.

THE FIRST HERD OF BUFFALO.

Very early in the morning Buffalo Bill went out to see what the prospects were. Before 10 o'clock he returned with tidings that about fifteen miles distant there was a herd of buffalo browsing on the grass that grows on the divide between the Red Willow and the Medicine. This was pleasing news to the Grand Duke and all the other sportsmen. Orders were given at once to make the necessary preparations to follow and to find them.

TO HORSE! TO HORSE!

Accordingly, soon after breakfast, the hunters in our party, armed to the teeth, were snugly in their saddles. General Sheridan, being slightly indisposed, did not come out with us in the morning, but we found in Custar, who was assigned the duty of the initiation of His Imperial Highness into the mysteries of buffalo hunting, the most dashing cavalry officer in the service, next to General Sheridan.

THE DUKE IN HUNTING ATTIRE.

The Grand Duke's hunting dress was very appropriate and simple. It consisted of jacket and trowsers of heavy grey cloth, trimmed with green, the buttons bearing the Imperial Russian coat-of-arms; he wore his boots outside his trowsers; his cap was an Australian turban, with cloth top. He carried a Russian hunting knife, and the Smith & Wesson revolver recently presented to him and bearing the coat-of-arms of the United States and Russia on the handle.

GENERAL CUSTAR'S APPEARANCE.

General Custar appeared in his well-known frontier buckskin hunting costume, and if, instead of the comical sealskin hat he wore, he had only had feathers fastened to his flowing hair, he would have passed at a distance for a great Indian Chief. Buffalo Bill's dress was something similar to Custar's.

When the three started off from camp together, the Duke, Custar, and Bill—all large and powerful, and all hardy hunters—they attracted the attention and admiration of every one. Most of the members of the imperial party went along, and all the staff officers in camp.

PRACTICE BY THE WAY.

The face of the country was very much broken up and the snow in some spots was eighteen inches deep. The Grand Duke availed himself of Custar's experience, asked many questions, and practiced running and shooting at imaginary buffaloes as he went. Bill led us up and down and round ravines and over rolling lands—and sometimes within sight of howling wolves—a distance of nearly fifteen miles, when, just as we galloped up the rugged slope to the divide, we came close upon part of the heard that we had seen.

THE FIRST CHARGE—ALEXIS BRINGS DOWN HIS BULL.

The Duke and Custar charged together, but what seemed singular to the hunters the buffalo did not run; they stood at bay, as if they had been expecting the imperial party, and as if to say "Come on," but Custar charged through an open space and scattered them. He kept his eye close on a big bull that was waiting "to go for" the Grand Duke. Alexis, however, rode close up to the animal and put a couple of pistol shots in him, when he started down the plane the Duke and Custar after him. Another pop from the pistol and he fell, when a shot from a rifle finished him.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE RUSSIAN HUNTSMAN.

A cheer arose from the company. When the Duke had got his game, out came his hunting knife and off went the tail of the dead buffalo, which he brought into camp as a trophy. Meanwhile the remainder of the few that were near enough were "gone for" by the other members of the party, and four buffalo were killed in all. One of them led

GENERAL SWEETZER AND MR. THOMPSON

a distance of three miles, but they finally brought him down. Count Olsonfieff secured his in gallant style, though the victory over the animal was not easily won. He who killed the other shall be nameless, but it is one of the incidents of the day that he secured his game.

A REMINISCENCE OF RUSSIA.

Two years ago to a day the Grand Duke was hunting with his father, and killed his first Russian bear. It delighted His Imperial Highness immensely to mention the incident that he killed his first buffalo on the anniversary of that day.

"Another bond of union between Russia and America," said a member of the Imperial party, while all joined in congratulations to the Duke.

RETURN TO CAMP IN TRIUMPH.

It was now getting late in the afternoon, and by unanimous consent it was concluded that we had better gallop back to camp before dark, and leave the larger herd beyond for the next day's sport.

In the best of spirits we now turned our horses' heads toward our camp on the Red Willow Creek. As we came within sight of it just at sundown, we announced our return and our success in Indian style, with yells, which were responded to from camp.

During our absence, "Spotted Tail" with his braves had come in from Blackwood, and camped on the other side of Red Willow Creek close to our own. They will accompany us on our hunt to-morrow.

PERILS OF THE HUNT—GENERAL ACCIDENTS.

There was some hard riding during the day, and the ground was both slippery and rough. General Sweetzer and Mr. Starlegoff, when chasing a buffalo, came into collision, and both went to the ground together, and their horses also. Neither was hurt, but Mr. Starlegoff lost his pistol and his hat. Sweetzer had a fall all to himself afterward while galloping down a precipitous place. The gallant Admiral went over once, but was soon sailing with even keel again. Mr. Machin's horse ran away with him, but slacked his pace when he got with the advance party. Colonel Forsyth's fell on him; but Forsyth has had more wonderful escapes than that.

Lieutenant Hays went scouting on his own account, and could not be found by the mounted soldiers sent in all directions after him. While we were at dinner he came in, and was received with cheers. He had given chase to a band of elk, and had killed two buffaloes on the trip.

The Second Day's Hunt.

Camp Alexis (Jan. 17) Despatch to the Kansas City Journal of Commerce.

Yesterday, the second and last day of the Imperial buffalo hunt, opened and closed most auspiciously in all quarters. The morning was glorious, and the sun shone out in all its grandeur. The party for the day's hunt was made up as follows: The Grand Duke Alexis, mounted upon a superb black charger, dressed in gray hunting suit with a revolver by his side. Count Bodisco, Generals Sheridan, Ord, Palmer, and Custar dressed in full suits of buckskin, similar to that of Buffalo Bill. General Forsyth, Colonel Mike Sheridan and six or seven other officers. Buffalo Bill acted, as on the previous day, as guide, but was assisted by a Sioux, called, for short, "Shorty," about thirty soldiers, and Spotted Tail, Chief of the Sioux, accompanied by eight selected warriors. The hunters encountered a herd of buffalo after travelling about fifteen miles. Here the hunt commenced, and was followed up in a very exciting manner for hours, but owing to the uneven character of the country, it required hard riding and more strategy than on the previous day. The Grand Duke killed two buffalo, the Indians eight. General Sheridan killed two in two straight shots, "Shorty" three, Lieutenant Stevens one, and Buffalo Bill and the other members of the party killed forty, making about fifty-six in all for the day. Alexis had a buffalo calf that he killed and brought in, also the head of one of the buffalo that he killed, which he will have preserved and sent to Russia. Everything passed off pleasantly; nothing occurring to mar the pleasure of any one. The day continued as it had begun, most beautiful. The Grand Duke was greatly elated with his success, and threw off all formality and appeared as "one of the boys" throughout the day. On the return from the field of slaughter, when he caught sight of Camp Alexis, he began firing a salute with his revolver, which was taken up by all the rest of the party, and returned by the persons awaiting their return at the camp.

The day's sport closed with a grand powwow and war dance in front of the Duke's tent, and was witnessed by Alexis and all his party. After the war dance, the Duke presented the warriors with fifty dollars in half dollar silver pieces, twenty beautiful blankets, and a number of hunting knives with ivory handles. Previous to the war dance, General Sheridan called Spotted Tail to his tent and presented him with a scarlet cap, ornamented with beads, a general officer's belt, and a nice dressing gown. He gave them as a present from one chief to another. Spotted Tail made a speech in which he asked to have more than one trader, as he thought his tribe could do better where they had competition—and also asked permission to hunt south of the Platte until his farms could be made to support his people. Colonel Mike Sheridan's horse failed him before the hunt was over, and had to be led to camp. The animal rode by General Custar died soon after reaching camp from hard riding, having travelled over fifty miles during the day's hunt. This evening was spent at camp in hilarity until near midnight, when the tattoo was sounded and all retired in good order.

This morning the camp was active at an early hour, and at 9 a. m. the party was moving toward this place, and the bands which remained at camp enlivened them with music until they were out of hearing. Seventeen miles on the return trip they stopped for lunch and got fresh horses. The only incident worthy of note occurring on the return was the capsizing of the ambulance containing Count Bodisco, Doctor Asch, Lieutenant Tudor, and others. They were coming down a hill when the ambulance swayed around and rolled over and over. The great wonder was that nobody was in the least injured. The ambulance had to be renewed.

During the hunt Mr. Eaton, an artist of Omaha, took several views of the camp, the hunting party, the Duke, Spotted Tail, and other groups, and has received Alexis' orders for several hundred copies of each.

The party reached this place at 5 o'clock p. m. to-day, not quite so fresh looking as on the start, but not much fatigued.

General Sheridan and his party dined with Alexis in his car. After dinner was over, Buffalo Bill was presented by the Duke with a large purse of money and a very valuable scarf pin in acknowledgement of his services on this occasion. The excursion leaves here at 10 o'clock to-night for Cheyenne, from which point they go to Denver. Generals Sheridan, Custar, Forsythe, and others accompany the Duke from here. The entire party are perfectly satisfied, and the whole programme has been carried out without a thing to mar it, and the weather has been the best that could be wished.

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THE BUILDING QUESTION.

Shall the City Be Fire-Proof, or Shall It Be a Tinder-Box?

Mass-Meeting of North-Siders to Be Held in the Interest of Future Security.

The Duty of Foreign-Born Citizens—Letter from the Rev. Dr. Collyer to Mr. A. C. Hesing.

Mrs. Swisshelm on Fire-Ordinances and Mob-Law.

Mass Meeting of North Side Citizens in Favor of Extending the Fire Limits.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is the desire of the really interested citizens in the vicinity of Lincoln Park that both sides of the question should be heard in regard to the subject of the fire-limits. Those opposed to the extension of these limits manifested their views concerning the subject, under the auspices and protection of the Prussian eagle, last Monday night, in the hall of the Common Council. As the public are, no doubt, conversant with the peculiar logic of these Communistic philosophers, it is needless to enter into any details upon their theory, and practice, too, of a set of men who say that Chicago ought to rebuild like a "fire tinder-box over night," so as to be ready for a match in the morning.

These lawless men have been heard; would the property-owners and law-abiding citizens have a hearing, in order that the City Legislators may know that those most nearly and most substantially interested in this question *do actually want* to see the fullest possible extension of the fire-limits, now and for all time.

In order, therefore, to give an opportunity for the public expression of the views and wishes of the majority who are really embraced among the class interested in this matter, a grand mass meeting of the property-owners and citizens resident in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park will be held at the place of Charles Raggio, corner of North Clark and Centre streets, on the evening of the 20th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Let every honest man attend the meeting, and there show, by his presence and by his action, that rowdyism must be put down, and that the future prosperity and safety of Chicago must be protected by complying with the demand of her honest citizens for the immediate and fullest extension of the fire-limits, which, in reality, should be the city limits.

MANY CITIZENS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

The Duty of Foreign-Born Citizens—Letter from the Rev. Robert Collyer to Mr. A. C. Hesing.

A. C. HESING—DEAR SIR: The last time I met you was under the lindens in Heidelberg, on the Fourth of July. I was very glad to see you, and I think you were to see me, because we had both been fellow-citizens, had not seen each other for a good while, and then it was the great national holiday over here in our own country. Flags were flying for it in the beautiful old city on the Neckar, and I hope you remember, as I do, how we talked about it proudly, and wished we could be where there there was a celebration, to have something of the old story. I well remember also, how, before I met you, I passed a house where the stars and stripes were floating in the summer air, and took off my hat and walked bareheaded, with wet eyes, with my heart full of love and reverence for it, because I thought it had never looked so beautiful since the old days when our boys would bring it from the battle-fields all torn and black. And, after I left you, I met a harper, and made him understand I would give him all the silver if he could play Yankee Doodle. What he did play was not very unlike what I wanted. I paid his reward, and I went away feeling as if I had had a celebration all to myself.

I am not an American citizen by birth, as you are, and I suspect, from our family tradition, that my great grand-sire had something to do with fighting in the Revolution, on what I now believe to have been the wrong side, as some of your countrymen did also, perhaps with less excuse of choice. But two and twenty years ago come next May, I came to this country about as poor a man as one so full of concern for poor men as you are would wish to see. My whole fortune was a wife, a box of forks, and four sovereigns. I had tried England until we were nearly at, and came to the conclusion that if I stayed there, I must be a very poor man all my life; must work hard for small wages, live from hand to mouth, never have a home of my own, see my children grow up about me to no better lot; have no voice, so far as I could foresee, in the government of my country; and, when I came to be an old man, probably go to the poor-house, if a kind Providence did not find me a home among my children, who could have very little to spare.

I remember that, the first month I worked in this country, I earned exactly twice as much as in the last month I worked in England. I found, for myself and mine, the warmest welcome and the kindest consideration, wherever I went. I had never even dreamed of such generosity and goodness as I found. That has been my experience down to this moment. What my fortune has been, you partly know, as I partly know of yours. How thankful I am for it, you can only tell as you feel as I do for what has come to your own life. On the 8th of October, I had a good home on the North Side; it was my own, and I was proud of it; and so proud of my post as an American citizen, that when I made a speech in the Crystal Palace, last summer, I told them I didn't know whether I ought not to feel slighted because their Queen had not invited my wife to tea, seeing we also were sovereigns. My children have got a noble education, at hardly any cost to me, in our public schools, and have a better prospect before them as they never could have had if I had stayed in the Old Country.

Well, sir, since this trouble has risen, of which you and I have just spoken have all crowded in and prompted me to write this word to you, and, through you, to as many of your countrymen as will hear me.

I presume our experience has been very much the same. We all left the Old Countries because it was a hopeless fight against poverty and caste. Here we all found here better wages, equal rights, and a fair education for our children in the common schools, and, thank God! many of us, before our end, a home we could truly call our own. And, if you were one of the '48 men, as I think you were, you found here protection and no danger of exile, when you had to flee for your life, to save your life. Now we are all homeless again on this North Side, after a fire, about the causes of which there are many rumors, while I think there can be but one opinion about its devastation, this namely: That it swept down could sweep so far and wide if our city had been built of brick instead of pine, and our roofs and walls of some material calculated to resist the burning as it is abroad with tenfold fury through material we have been using.

The question now is, How shall we rebuild? I have taken the ground that one shall do as he did before, if one please. Our City Government, for reasons of the most vital importance to present and future welfare, wants us to build so that we shall no more burn down again as Montreal will burn down again. This government, no matter who are the members of it, is a part of that great whole we have found of such a priceless worth. I cannot help the conclusion which you will not deny. I think that the majority of those who made that gross assault the other night on our American usages were, like myself, men who owe nearly everything they have in the world to the generous opening America has made for us, and the life that transforms that will truly enter into it, from a machine to a man. I should be very careful, on the ground of a simple gratitude, then, how I went in the face of the safeguards to a good government these men and their fathers bought and paid for with their most precious blood, and how I said about "poor men" where no man can be poor as we have known poverty, except by his own misconduct. And when it comes to be a question, like this one before us, as to whether we shall learn how to build a city that shall be fire-proof, as nearly as human foresight and skill can make one, or set our woful lesson again on the blackboard in ten thousand burnt-up homes, I say I owe the land itself to the land I live in. The home and all it means, one that I had to leave. So this great Commonwealth shall have its way, on my ground, as to whether I shall build of brick or not, and I will stand the added cost.

I put this thing on this ground, first, because it seems to me to be the most sacred. But beside this, I cannot doubt for one moment that, in no long time, if we can build as we should the poorest house, be it mansion or cottage, will be the cheapest as well as the best. For the without the best insurance companies has been but as little better than a horde of adventurous traders at the mercy of our great enemy; while the companies that would spring up like mushrooms in their place will be sure to abandon us when we need them most. When we had our first mass meeting on the North Side after the fire, I even then pledged myself to advise and aid, by all means in my power, any poor man who would come to me and let me know his need. I meant it more especially any artisan or laborer. It has been one of the pleasantest tasks I ever had to do to fulfill that pledge as far as I was able; but I have done nothing that, in my opinion, can begin to be of such worth to them as this word of advice to them, if they will follow it: That they shall see, as I do, how America has done too well by them to throw this in return at our hands, if we are the children she welcomed once to her great heart. If I was still a workingman indeed, and I am heartily, I would say to my fellows: Poor men as we are, our position is too good to make poverty our plea for doing a thing like this. It might be a decent thing where the poor man has no chance to get on, and must always take an inferior position because of his birth and breeding; but, in a land where every honest man is a gentleman equal to the best, and in a city where the President of the Republic worked in a leather store, a short time ago, for less wages, probably, than any good mechanic or carpenter is now getting, I should think it shame, my place and station. If there is a sort of poverty just now, I would not choose to be a pole with a lantern about the streets, and get a man to make speeches about it, or to force the Government of my city into a false and dangerous position by my clamor. I would say to my fellow-workmen, in belief that the true place every workingman ought to take in the whole life of the country. And I would say, let us never sacrifice a lasting good for a very transient advantage. We can pay for it, if we try, out of our wages, to meet the difference in a very few months. Men of my class have given me more pain than I have had with workingmen, who ... me, sadly, how the fruit of many years of toil and saving went up on that woful night, and that some of them can never make it up again as they once did. It would never have had any charm for their folly and ours in ... to build. Yet not more ... shining down on the roof under the than that these men's children ... such a calamity as their ... them!—are facing now, if we ... I am truly yours,

ROBERT COLLYER.

Mrs. Swisshelm on Ordinances and Mob Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

... I have not read the fire ordinance which ... City Council proposes to pass; but if it interdicts cheap wooden houses, such as poor men can afford to build on rented lots, and tolerates the wooden cornices and inflammable gingerbread finery with which wealthy citizens decorate their marble palaces, the mob hold the Aldermen at a disadvantage. The justice which would forbid the erection of wooden walls, and permit those of brick and stone to break out into wooden warts, called "bay-windows," until they appear to have a bad attack of small-pox, would be a fitting companion to the architectural taste which originated and continues these absurdities.

If there is a house in that part of Chicago not yet burned which has not enough wooden decorations on the outside to burn it and twenty more, it has escaped the notice of one who has diligently searched for such a structure. That a people who has been so tried by fire can still cling to these contemptible and dangerous shams, might go far to prove that the burnings to which so many look forward in the future life, for final purification, must needs be of long duration if they are to accomplish the end. The men who go on fastening up kindlings on the fronts of their houses, after the rain of fire brands which these tawdry ornaments have furnished for this doomed city, would be likely to hold fast their darling sins through an eternity of torment. Those who recklessly kept on in the old course, after the terrible calamity it has caused, would not be likely to learn wisdom in any school with them, punishment for reformation would be hopeless.

Chicago to-day painfully recalls Mrs. Dombey's mother, who ordered her cheeks painted before her corpse should be seen by any of her dear five hundred friends. Her palaces are a heap of ruins; her land-titles ashes; thousands of her people living on charity; and she is busy bedecking herself with the cheap jewelry for which she once before bartered safety and solid growth.

Of course, the mob has rendered any compromise impossible, if there is to be a City Government. The men who petition Legislative bodies with threats and brickbats, are only to be answered by a steady resistance which shall carry them to the wall and pin them there. No matter what the plea for such a demonstration; no matter what the watchword, it means anarchy and mob law. "Homes for the poor" is a pretty phrase; but all men need homes, and none could be secure where lawless mobs dictate legislation. Poverty gives no man a right to endanger his own life or property, or those of his neighbors. The moral law is obligatory alike on poor and rich; and it requires us to use all lawful means to preserve our own and our neighbor's life, good name, and estate. Hundreds of lives and millions of property have been sacrificed to wooden houses and decorations. Shall those people have died in vain whose lives were sacrificed to their own or their neighbor's hurry to be rich? Will not the religious sentiment of the city arise to defend its future residents from the imminent danger of sudden and terrible death? We are always shocked at thought of any one being "hurried into eternity without warning or preparation," and remembering those who fell asleep in this city on the night of Oct. 8, and awoke in that bourne from whence there is no return, it is strange that any professing Christian should fail to set his face like a flint against anything which might render a similar catastrophe possible.

It is useless for one-half the people to incur the expense of putting up fire-proof buildings, if the other half are permitted to surround them with faggots, like a martyr at a stake. It is impossible so to build the centre of this city that it could stand, while the present wooden structures to the south or west should burn, if a high wind blew from that quarter. As everything in the city is dry as tinder a dozen times a year, and there are high winds one-fourth the time, there are no lack of probabilities; and common prudence would dictate the most stringent fire-ordinance that could be devised.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

CATACAZY.

German Gossip About Him.

From the Boston Advertiser.

We could not give a more amusing idea of the absurd narratives which are printed in Europe, as news from America, than the following preposterous account of the Catacazy trials, which we translate from the *Gazette*, of Paris. That journal takes it from the *Tagblatt*. We will not say that the early details of Catacazy's life are not true, nor that they are. The article fairly enough illustrates the gossip of the press of Europe, against which that of America is so often unfavorably compared:

The American and English press has been recently occupied with the diplomatic conflict taking place at Washington *apropos* of the Minister of Russia, M. Constantin Katakazy. We copy an article which the *Tagblatt* has published on this hero of romance:

You are aware that the Russian Minister has personally wounded the American Government and the President himself. The American Government has fully resolved to give him his passports and requests the Czar to send another Representative to Washington. You will be interested to hear some curious facts which I shall communicate to you about this person who has caused an unheard-of scandal in the diplomatic world, which leaves behind the celebrated overcoat of the Prince Menschikoff.

Constantin Katakazy descended from an old family of government employes. His father was Russian Senator, Counsellor of State, and for some years Minister to Athens. In this city the father of Katakazy made the acquaintance of a lady belonging to the illustrious family of Commune, and married her. This marriage inspired the family with a true aristocratic pride, and admitted them to the highest circles of Russian society. The two sons of Katakazy, Leon and Constantine, advanced rapidly in their respective positions. Leon became Secretary of the Minister Adlerberg, but died young in an insane asylum. Constantine was also disposed to insanity, and excessively irritable. In his youth he was engaged in the Bureau of the Governor of the province at Odessa. At this time the Consul General of Naples, the Prince San Severino, resided at Odessa. He had married a young lady, Olga of Berwick, daughter of a rich Israelite, who also resided at Odessa and was named Berwitzky. She was extremely beautiful, well educated, and captivated the Neapolitan Prince. She became Catholic and took the name of "Berwick," in order to efface all trace of her Israelitish origin. Passionate love on one side, considerations of interest on the other concluded this union, which could not be of long duration. Katacazy was an *habitue* of the Prince's house. He was not handsome but spiritual, impassioned, and with agreeable and insinuating manners; in short, he gained the heart of the young and beautiful Princess.

The city was soon talking of the happiness of Katakazy and the despair of the Prince San Severino. An event followed which left not the slightest doubt of the degree of intimacy which existed between Katakazy and the young Princess. The Prince, gathering up his courage, made an energetic resolution to preserve for himself the affection of a wife whom he tenderly loved. He went to Naples, where the King Ferdinand named him Consul General at Rio Janeiro. At the end of a few months he was installed at his new post. What was his astonishment when, taking his first walk in the city, he met Constantine Katacazy! The latter, knowing San Severino's designs, had influence enough at St. Petersburg to cause himself also to be appointed at Rio Janeiro. The Prince in despair renounced the service of the State and took with his wife several long journeys, avoiding long stops in the same place, in order to escape all pursuit from his rival. He died soon after from the effects of jealousy, and from the chagrin which this sad disenchantment had caused him; but he left all his property to his wife, which was considerable. The Princess soon returned to Rio Janeiro, where she became the legitimate wife of Katakazy.

In 1861, the Prince Gortschakoff recalled Katakazy to St. Petersburg, and confided to him the direction of a Polish Bureau, established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There he had opportunity to exercise all his influence, and give full liberty to his inveterate hatred to the Poles. Soon all Russian notes dated from this time upon the unfortunate Polish insurrection,—notes in which the Prince Gortschakoff abused the foreign Princes—were reported by Katakazy, or at least by his suggestion. He is also the author of a *brochure* which made much sensation in Europe, and in which he criticised, in a sarcastic and insolent tone, the politics of the Eastern powers on the Polish questions. This *brochure* was called "Polish Fictions and Realities."

You will hear with interest a conversation he had at this time, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the representative of a foreign power, who had interested himself in the cause of Poland. Katakazy insisted that Poland could not form an independent State, because such a State ought to have natural frontiers, and Poland had none. No one could say where the Polish territory ended, or Russian territory began; for, in the course of time, the limits of the ancient Kingdom of Poland had been often changed by force. In reply, the Foreign Minister made this prompt answer: "Whatever region you are obliged to hold by military force, that is Poland. You hold Kieff and Kamenez thus; why do you not also hold Toula and Kalouga?" Katakazy, disconcerted by this pointed response, turned away without saying a word.

He is a man who will not bear any opposition or contradiction, not even in jokes. The following fact proves this: At the time of the pilgrimage of the Tcheques to Moscow, Katakazy, at a party in St. Petersburgh, spoke of the event as a great triumph, and expressed his pleasure at the Russian orders, which had already been bestowed on M. Rieger and his friends. Katakazy makes no secret of his hatred toward Austria, and he did not refrain from saying that he should advise the Czar to confer the decorations of a still higher order on the leaders of the Tcheques. He said to the Austrian Minister, Count Frederic Thun. The Count, instead of entering into a discussion, seemed lost in thought. Katakazy asked him what he was thinking of. "I was thinking," he said, "of the contents of a despatch which I propose to send to the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. I should advise him to recommend His Majesty to bestow a high Austrian order on the ex-Dictator of Poland, Langiewicz, who has cherished against Russia exactly the same designs that these leaders of the Tcheques have." Katakazy bit his lips and retired.

As the relations between Russia and the United States have grown closer and closer, Gortschakoff decided to send Katakazy, who ranks high as a publicist, to Washington. Katakazy has devoted himself very earnestly to the work of reducing the tariff duties on Russian products imported into America. In a series of articles in the papers he maintained these views, and he went so far that one day on the floor of the Senate Chamber at Washington, where he was admitted as a visitor, he began to discuss this question, and he only stopped speaking (*renonca la parole*), when the President of the Senate sharply told him that he had no right to speak in that body. This incident was only a prelude to other scenes where the Russian permitted his true character to appear.

He gave a dinner party where the American Cabinet Ministers were present, and many other political notables. Here he indulged himself in the most irritating pleasantries on the customs of the country, and went so far as to say that in America every public officer, the members of the Cabinet not accepted, were accessible to corruption. He also permitted himself to calumniate the women of America. [Here the calumny represented in the *Tagblatt* becomes so gross that we do not translate it.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Up to this point the Cabinet Ministers present had taken all this rhodomontade as a poor joke, but, when they heard of this attack on the honor of the American women they all rose from their seats and declared that they would inform President Grant of what had been said in their presence.

Katacazy, evidently under the influence of liquor, became still more excited, and said that he was not afraid of Grant; that Grant also was a *retirée*.

These facts compelled the American Government to declare that the Russian Minister should receive his passports as soon as the Prince Alexis left. It is known that the Prince is to make a tour through a part of the United States. Katacazy has been named as one of his companions. The Russian Government makes this arrangement that they may not seem to disavow their Minister, but the Americans are resolved not to tolerate this public calumniator among them; and no one will say that they are wrong.

—A fellow, speaking from experience, says it takes three years to make an Iowa widow believe that she ought to marry again.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAK, SHAWL
AND
Suit Department.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S
RETAIL BRANCH,
328 West Madison-st.,

Have reduced prices as follows:
Australian Cloaks, $20,
Reduced from $30.
Australian Cloaks, $30,
Reduced from $45.
Australian Cloaks, $35,
Reduced from $50.
150 Cloth Cloaks, reduced from $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $18, $22, to $7, $8, $10, $12, $13, & $15.
Paisley Shawls, a large assortment, reduced
From $125 to $75.
From 75 to 45.
From 60 to 40.
From 45 to 30.
From 35 to 25.
From 30 to 20.
Also,
200 Ladies' Suits
of Silk, Cloth, Alpaca, Velour and Empress,
all of which will be closed out at about one-half former prices, at the Retail Store of
HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,
328 West Madison-st.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!
ALSO WINTER-STRAINED
LARD OILS,
SIGNAL,
AND MACHINERY OILS.

We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

MACHINERY.

Buckeye Engines,
Armstrong Heaters,
Boiler Feeders,
Force Pumps,
Fire Pumps,
Hoisting Engines,
AND
Mill Machinery.
For sale by J. FARGUSSON, 50 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

STAR FOUNDRY.
217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Stair Steels, Railing and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.
G. M. C. BRACKETT.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,
Thomas P. Eldridge, - - Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, - - Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, - John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt, - - Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, - - Lewis Bros. & Co.
Edward M. Townsend - - Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, - - J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,
James Knott, Knott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder, - - Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor, - - F. Victor & Achelis.
Francis Gray, - - James F. White & Co.
Edward F. Poor, - - Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati)
Henry Almy, - - Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, - - Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman, - - J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker,
REMOVED TO
326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st.
☞ A general banking business transacted.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale dealer in
Cheap Watches and Jewelry,
24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

J. YUNKER,
(formerly 75 Dearborn-st.),
PREMIUM BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
369 WABASH-AV. Branch, 296 West Randolph-st. Particular attention given to ladies' wear.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.*
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO.,
142, 144 and 146 Fulton-st.,
Distillers of the celebrated
Imperial Gin, Anchor Rye, Boyd's Bourbon, and Dealers in Fine Kentucky Whiskies.

KEELY & KIRWIN,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Merchants,
299 & 301 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.
We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price.
ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.
Branch Offices—773 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 116 Twenty-second-st.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 221 and 223 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

To Printers.
Six good Book and Job Printers wanted immediately by HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.

STEAM DYE HOUSE.

Boston Fancy Steam Dye House.
AUGUST SCHWARTZ, at the old place, 125 Illinois-st., has reopened, with all new machinery, and is ready to do all work in first class style, as before the fire. Would be pleased to see his old patrons, as all others wanting work done in his line.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
From Our Own Mines,
BEING THE
FINEST QUALITY OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE MARKET!

	In yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG,	$11.00	$12.00
SMALL EGG,	11.00	12.00
RANGE,	11.50	12.50
NUT,	11.00	12.00

Coal delivered on the cars to country, $11.00 per ton.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
☞ Office, 225 East Washington-st. Yards, Eighteenth-st. and Indiana-st. bridge, and No. 47 Cottage Grove-av.
☞ A reduction of 25c per ton made on all Coal to be delivered, if paid for when ordered.

Notice is hereby given that on and after this date, CHARLES LEEDS (formerly in our employ as agent), is unauthorized to sell coal, collect bills, or in any way to represent himself as still connected with our house; and any money paid him is unlawful.
(Signed) BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

ROOFING.

Fire and Water-Proof ROOFING!
THE CHICAGO METALLIC CEMENT ROOFING COMPANY
Have a positively FIRE AND WATER-PROOF ROOFING, which makes a first-class, light, durable Roof, when applied to Felt, and is especially adapted to coating Shingles, Tin, and Corrugated Iron.
Samples can be seen at the Office of the Company, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SCOTCH GRANITE.

SCOTCH GRANITE.
Capitalists, Architects, Real Estate Owners and Builders are invited to examine at 712 State-st., samples of the BEST COMPOSITION for Building purposes yet offered to the public. Suitable to any climate, it is alike impervious to frost or water. With age it hardens without shrinking, while its ... without destroying or injuring it.
The machines for its manufacture are the result of experiments that have extended over a period of four years, resulting in the most perfect machine ever invented or patented for the purpose, and can be applied with like success in the manufacture of ordinary clay brick. Its mechanism is perfect, arranged to accomplish the greatest amount of work at a minimum expenditure, and with little manual labor, it conveys, measures, fills, and presses, as well as removes the blocks or bricks when thrown from the moulds; yielding at a working cost of about $35 per day, a cubical content of material equal to over 200,000 bricks, and of a quality much superior to anything offered to the public. No kiln is required for drying, exposure to the air from 10 to 30 days, according to the weather, being sufficient.
The gentleman representing the holder of the above patents will be in town for a few days, and will be glad to avail himself of the pleasure of waiting on any who would be willing on substantiation of the above facts to subscribe toward the establishing of a Company to purchase the rights in above patents for Cook County (part in cash, and part in stock), and for the manufacture of material under said patents.

INSURANCE.

BANKRUPT
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Those who have already filed proofs of loss, as well as others, should call at my office, where the necessary depositions and proofs in bankruptcy for the U. S. Courts will now be taken.
WILLIAM H. SISSON,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Rooms 2 and 3, No. 66 West Madison-st., up stairs.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO.
All policy-holders favoring effective steps to collect from this Company, are requested to attend the adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, at 7:30 p. m., to 70 West Lake-st., and hear the report of their Committee, and bring their policies, and be fully prepared for business.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Office, No. 36 West Madison-st., 2d floor, Chicago.
All persons having claims for loss or unearned premium against this Company, who have or are willing to accept the terms of compromise proposed by the Company, are requested to immediately present their claims for payment to the undersigned.
ROBERT S. DAY.

LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF CHICAGO.
By the authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, I hereby call upon all parties owing it for loans, or otherwise, to make immediate payment of the same to me at the office of the Company, 206 West Monroe-st.
T. C. HOAG, President.
Chicago, Jan. 17, 1872.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.
GARDEN CITY INS. CO.
Highest cash price paid for certificates and claims.
H. S. DIETRICH,
86 West Madison-st., up stairs.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES
WANTED. I will pay the highest market price for them.
JAS. R. STOREY,
101 South Clinton-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
I continue to buy the claims of those who settled at 25 cents, also the scrip.
R. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE CO.
Certificates and adjusted claims wanted for cash by SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

State Insurance Co.
We will pay for policies, now, all that the assets will realize in the bankrupt court at the end of a year.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
22 West Madison-st.

Wanted, to Buy
Certificates of indebtedness of Republic Insurance Company.
BOTWIN & CORBY,
216 East Madison-st.

Republic Ins. Co.
Adjusted certificates bought at highest rates.
D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY'S
NOTES BOUGHT FOR CASH.
A. C. GREENEBAUM,
46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

BUILDING.

BUILDING.
We are prepared to take contracts for building; would prefer large jobs. Would give credit for a large portion of the amount for a term of years. Satisfactory references given. Address, with particulars,
S. H. ADAMS, Tremont House.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A FULL STOCK OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
Window Shades.
178 WEST MADISON-ST.
ALEX. DRAKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORK PACKERS.
Just received, a large consignment of GENUINE EAST INDIA CRUDE SALTPETRE, which we offer low, and in quantities to suit.
CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,
188 Milwaukee-av.

German Black Lead,
In port and to arrive, 300 cases Double Hammer Amalia brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 173 Forsyth-st., New York.

A. M. BENNETT,
EXAMINER AND ADJUSTER OF ACCOUNTS.
Mercantile, corporation, and general books of accounts examined and correctly written up. Office, 105 South Clinton-st.

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods
At PORTER & HOYT'S, 135 Twenty-second-st., Chicago. SHIRTS, ready-made and made to order.

SHEET MUSIC, ETC.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av., corner of Sixteenth-st.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND
GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.
The Largest Stock and Most Complete Assortment in the City.
BRANCH, 287 WEST MADISON-ST.

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO.

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO.,
Michigan-av., cor. Van Buren-st.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FIRST QUALITY RUBBER GOODS, of every description.
WOOL-SURFACE CLOTHING, waterproof and warm.
BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTING, &c.
DOMESTIC AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
In the Retail Department a lady will receive and fill ladies' orders.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONE
FOR SALE.
Several cords of Building Stone, suitable for foundation walls, can be had of CARTER, at the Tribune Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. The stone can be seen on the rear of the lot No. 76 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE,
An unusually favorable lease for 99 years of Lot 76x171 feet, N. E. corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. Address D. S. PERRY, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH
Dock Property,
Having railroad tracks connecting with all railroads in the city, to lease at 25 per foot and ordinary taxes. For sale at $125 per foot, exclusive of railroad track. E. I. MASON, Secretary South Branch Dock Co., 528 Wabash-av., first floor, end of hall.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

To Brick Makers.
I have for sale, for cash, credit, or exchange, a first-class BRICK MACHINE, for what it will bring.
GEO. H. HESS,
S. E. corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
50x125 on West Jackson, No. 448, with good two-story frame building containing 10 rooms, besides laundry, store-room and closets. Has all modern improvements. Will exchange for business property.
C. B. COBB, 360 State-st.

Second-Hand Lithograph Presses.
Clark & Emerson, Worcester, Mass., have four second-hand lithograph presses for sale, all in good condition. For further particulars, address the above parties.

REMOVALS.

WALKER, DEXTER & SMITH
HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW OFFICE
To No. 562 Wabash-av.

The Office of the
CHICAGO BUILDING SOCIETY
Removed to Room 12 Central Union Block, Madison-st., near the bridge.

The Peshtigo Company
Have removed from office of Mears, Bates & Co., to their new office on North Pier, their old location.

SOAPS.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
JAMES S. KIRK & CO.'S
STANDARD SOAPS,
IN THE MARKET.
SAVON IMPERIAL (only genuine).
STANDARD.
WHITE RUSSIAN.
GERMAN MOTTLED.
☞ Sold by the Wholesale Trade everywhere.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have established a tea store at
114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.
☞ All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

TO RENT.

BARBERS, ATTENTION!
To Rent, for Barber Shop and Bathing Rooms, large new basement under Forsyth's, 4th door north Globe Theatre.
A. KIDDER.

GENERAL NOTICES.

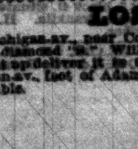
GEN'L AGENCY ALLAN LINE OCEAN STEAMERS,
NIXON'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, January, 1872.

Rumored Sale of the "Allan" Line.
I am justified in stating that no such sale has taken place; on the contrary, the Messrs. Allan are on the point of contracting for several new steamers of immense size and power, to form an addition to their already large fleet.
FERD. S. WINSLOW,
General Agent.

CAUTION.
All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating a certain note made by Chas. L. Webster, Dec. 29 or 30, 1871, for $500, payable to order of C. N. Holden, endorsed by myself. Reason, on account of my endorsement having been fraudulently obtained. I will not pay or be responsible for said note.
Chicago, Jan. 17, 1872. C. A. STAPLES.

TO EXCHANGE.
50x125 on West Jackson, between Throop and Loomis; has stone foundation, and water, gas and sewer ready to connect; valued at $5,000. Will exchange for business property in burnt district and pay difference in lime or cash. Don't wish high-priced property. C. B. COBB, 360 State-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
Of All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

LOST.

LOST.
On Michigan-av., near Congress-st., a Pig of Tin, marked diamond "M." Will the party who was so to pick it up deliver it to CAEBAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., foot of Adams-st., and receive pay for his trouble.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe
MARIETTA RAVEL!
And the people's favorite company in the last new sensation entitled the
WILD CAT, OR MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT.
To conclude with the glorious farce of
WHO'S WHO!
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
C. R. GARDINER.............Manager
FRANK LAWLOR..........Director of Amusements
Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday Matinee, by universal desire,
PROGRESS.
With Mr. Chas. Wyndham, John Parcells, and Miss Jane Rignold in the cast.
Friday evening, Benefit of J. H. FITZPATRICK.
Monday evening, Jan. 22, first appearance this season of the eminently successful eccentric comedian, Mr. ROBERT McWADE, in his wonderful impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
Gen. Kilpatrick,
THE BRILLIANT ORATOR.
ON MONDAY EVENING, 22D INST.—TICKETS NOW FOR SALE.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at BLISS & SHARP'S, 464 Twenty-second-st.; COBB'S LIBRARY, 471 Wabash-av., and Y. M. C. U. ROOMS, 572 Wabash-av.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
Manning's Minstrels!
Great success of McKee and Rogers' "REBECCA JANE," "THE FOUR BROTHERS," and "STARS OF THE OPERA."
Saturday—Last Manning Matinee.
Monday—LINGARDS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
COMBINATION OF BRILLIANT ARTISTS.
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.
The most sparkling and thoroughly enjoyable entertainment in the city. An entire change of programme. New songs. New ballads. New Acts. Arlington's songs and banjo solos. Soiree de Magicus. Obeying Orders. American Tourists in France in 1870.
☞ Every evening and Saturday matinee.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS
OF THE WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Who was announced to appear next in the West Side Course, writes us that he has been suddenly called home from Ohio to the bedside of his sick wife, and has been obliged to postpone his Western engagements, yet unfilled, until the middle of February, when he will appear in the West Side Course. The next lecture of the Course will, therefore, be delivered by "Timothy Titcomb," on the 30th inst. Due notice will be given of the time of Mr. Phillips' lecture.
MANAGERS STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
C. A. HAYES,
Teacher of piano, organ, and harmony; at residence, 66 Myrick-av., from 8 to 11 a. m. At First Baptist Church, Monday and Thursday, 4 to 5 p. m.; Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
Household Goods, Blankets, Carpets, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Glassware, &c.; 5 New Leather-Top Buggies, 2 Open Buggies, 2 Democrat Wagons, 5 New Cutters, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
At the Red Front Salesrooms, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 20.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Furniture,
Parlor, Library, Chamber, Diningroom, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, 15 Crates Crockery, in open lots,
On Saturday, Jan. 20, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

TO LEASE.
To Lease,
On long time and favorable terms, very desirable business property in different parts of the burned district. Apply at the office of Estate of P. F. W. Peck, Room No. 2, Nixon's Building.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
CUNARD LINE
Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,
THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.
Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
376 State-st., Chicago.
Established 1840.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
REMOVAL.
MATHEWS & MASON,
(Late BROWN & MATHEWS),
Merchant Tailors,
Have removed to their new and elegant Parlors at No. 441 Wabash-av., corner Peck-court. Reduction of ten per cent on all goods sold during the months of January and February.
WABASH-AV. and PECK-COURT.

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES.
CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,
Railroad and Machinists' Supplies,
50 AND 52 EAST MADISON STREET,
(Burnt District.)
HAVE IN STOCK
FIRTH'S STEEL AND FILES,
Stubs' files and wire, machine screws, sheet brass and wire, emery, &c., &c.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1869.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

IRON FRONTS.
IRON FRONTS.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
141 Centre-st., New York,
BUILDERS IN IRON.
Alban C. Stimers,
Sup't at Chicago,
189 WABASH-AV.

BEDDING.
J. C. MURFEY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Bedding Material,
FEATHERS, MOSS, HUSKS, HAIR, Excelsior, Tickings, Kureka, Burlaps, etc. Highest price paid for FEATHERS.
258 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO.

PAWNBROKERS.
LAUNDER'S
Money Loan Office,
formerly at 161 Randolph-st., now northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Room 1.
Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.

COAL.
Moss Bank Coal.
We are now introducing this celebrated heating and steam Coal into Chicago, and are prepared to furnish it in any quantity on reasonable notice and at low prices. The attention of dealers in this city, and of railroad companies, manufacturers, and others requiring the use of steam, is invited. We can also furnish it for points north and west of Chicago. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
OFFICE, 102 West Twelfth-st.
PERRY & MESSER, Chicago Agents of the Co.

SAFES.

HERRING'S SAFES
IN THE
BURNING OF CHICAGO!

In submitting the following evidence of the FIRE PROTECTING qualities of the HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, we do not wish the public to understand that there is no limit to their endurance, nor that every Herring's Safe was triumphant in the recent fire. Some were exposed to blasts of heat that melted and burnt up the very iron as if in a puddling furnace, some were crushed by the falling walls and iron girders, some were opened imprudently while hot, or allowed to remain among the ruins amid the heated bricks glowing like a furnace, or baking like an oven; but what we do refer to is the great number that have preserved their contents and saved the property of their owners.

Unlike all great fires that have preceded it, when the fiery blast swept by, there was no water to cool the heated ruins—the walls having mostly fallen before the material within was consumed. The safes were inclosed in these burning ovens until they cooled of themselves before they could be rescued.

In the seven hundred accidental fires, previous to this, in which the Herring Safes have come out of the contest triumphantly, and in the Thirty Years of their manufacture, we think no record of theirs is brighter than the success of so many of their number in this "Burning of Chicago."

THE SAFES THAT WITHSTOOD THE FIRE!

HERRING'S
ROLL CALL!

WE ADD BELOW NEARLY

One Hundred and Fifty Testimonials,

RECEIVED TO THIS DATE.

Messrs. HERRING & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—In the ever memorable fire of the 8th and 9th insts., which destroyed some TWENTY THOUSAND buildings, including the entire wholesale business portion of this city, we had our valuable books, papers, etc., enclosed in

Herring's Safes,

Which, owing to the intensity of the heat and the want of water, lay imbedded in the ruins for days before they could be got at, and, notwithstanding the unparalleled trial, they have proved equal to our expectations, preserving our property when everything else was swept away.

Day, Allen & Co.
Tappan, McKillop & Co. (2 safes).
Union Insurance and Trust Company Savings Bank (2 safes).
Weage, Kirtland & Ordway.
John V. Farwell & Co.
H. H. Husted.
Gale & Blocki.
Armour, Dole & Co.
Brinkworth & Leopold.
Field, Benedict & Co.
A. M. Wright & Co.
Giles, Bro. & Co.
Warner & Felix.
Van Shaack, Stevenson and Reid.
Heath & Milligan.
Haskins, Martin & Wheeler.
W. H. Hoyt & Son.
Loomis & Follett.
Charles Cleaver.
Tenney, McClellan & Tenney.
A. E. Neely & Co.
Stanton & Co.
George Armour.
L. A. Willard.
Singer & Talcott.
James S. Kirk & Co.
J. C. Mitchell.
L. P. Wright.
A. F. Dickinson.
D. Herfurth & Guth.
Holland, Frear & Wilson.
Dyer & Payne.
Doggett, Bassett & Hills.
James Morgan.
T. W. Hamill, Assistant Cashier U. S. Depository.
Wm. Wheeler
H. & A. Keep.
Page & Sprague
Sage, Bros. & Co.
R. K. Bickford & Co.
L. Fowler, Ass't Sup't G. W. Dispatch.
C. B. Foster, Ticket Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.
C. W. Adams, Ticket Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.
W. M. Larrabee, Treasurer Chicago & Alton R. R. (2 safes).
Martin Andrews.
Hale, Ayer & Co.
A. B. Van Cott & Co.
T. R. Weber & Co.
Rouse & Barnum.
W. L. Barnum.
John R. Case.
R. J. Taylor, Sup't Western Dep't Continental Insurance Company.
Clough, Stone & Co.
Boynton, Foster & Co.
George E. Nichols.
Lester, Heron, Smith & Co.
L. Barber & Son.
Thomas A. Hill & Co.
Gilbert & Brega.
Peter Paul Maerz.
Henry Malzacher.
David Fleming.
H. D. Kopsell.
J. Fraser.
John Mayer.
Farwell & Co.
A. J. Newberger & Bros.
Adam Frederick.
Chas. G. French.
Foreman Brothers.
W. H. Reid.
M. F. Tuley, Corporation Counsel, Safe of City Law Dep't.
E. W. Gavin, St. Mary's Church.
James Stinson.
Illinois Central R. R. Freight Office (2 safes).
H. O. McCarty.
Louis Faessler.
Pratt Bros.
H. G. Kuhlman & Co.
C. D. Thompson & Co.
Phillips & Brown.
F. M. Hale & Co.
Norman T. Gassette, Clerk of Circuit Court and Recorder.
Allan Pinkerton (2 safes).
E. F. Hollister & Co.
D. W. Irwin & Co.
C. W. Church & Co.
Chicago Varnish Co.
Chas. Woolfer.
Weadley & Dennehy.
Henry Biroth.
S. M. Hunt & Co.
Dawson & Shields.
Gerts, Lumbard & Co.
O'Callaghan Bros.
W. R. Arthur.
Geo. F. Foster.
Carter, Becker & Dale.
T. D. Guiness, Sup't Calvary Cemetery.
R. B. Appleby.
A. H. Burley, Sup't and Treasurer of Lincoln Park Commissioners.
Frear Stone Manufacturing Company.
Shandrew & Dean.
Geo. W. Hannis.
Ingraham, Corbin & May.
W. M. Hoyt & Co.
C. Beckwith.
Bradner, Smith & Co.
Taylor & Thomas.
F. E. Spooner, Agent Union Line Co.
Union Akron Cement Company.
Northwestern Manufacturing Company.
Max Hjortsberg, (C., B. & Q. R. R.)
E. F. Pulsifer & Co.
F. Wood & Co.
W. O. Sweet & Co.
J. W. Butler & Co.
H. S. Rexford, County Treasurer.
Gould, Briggs & Co.
Gallup & Peabody (2 safes).
B. F. Norris & Co. (2 safes).
Geddes & Reid, Agent Geo. Smith.
Smith Bros. & Co.
Allen & Mackey (2 safes).
Story & King.
Soper, Brainerd & Co.
Wm. R. Page.
Murray & Mason.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,

BANKS, DWELLING HOUSE SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, EXPRESS CHESTS, &c.,

Constantly on hand at our Factory and Wareroom,

CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET AND INDIANA AVENUE

NEW YORK.

Card from Jay Cooke Concerning the Rothschild Proposition.

Yesterday's Testimony Before the Custom House Investigating Committee.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ROTHSCHILD PROPOSITION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Mr. Jay Cooke's card confirming the statements heretofore made respecting the offer to take $600,000,000 of the new bonds, was published to-day, and was the occasion of general remark. It seems that Mr. Boutwell has steadfastly refused to give the newspapers any information on the subject, which has led to the doubts expressed by some New York journals.

MONEY.

The rates for money were 5 to 7 per cent, with supply ample for the demand incident to the rise in prices at the Stock Exchange. Some of the large Government bond dealers have balances there as low as 3 per cent. National bank notes are still accumulating very fast. The banks are willing to lend them for five to six days free of interest, as at the expiration of that time borrowers will return legal tenders.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

opened strong, but were quiet at the close. The Assistant Treasurer was able to-day to buy $600,000 in bonds at par in gold. This was due to the fact that the Treasury notified sellers that the payment would be equally divided between legal-tenders and National Bank notes.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 102¾, and Union at 94½ to 94¾ for firsts; 84½ to 84¾ for land grants; 88½ to 88¾ for income, and 86½ to 86¾ for stock.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109, but was dull, and the only quotations were 108⅞ and 109. The rates paid for carrying were 3½, 4, 6, 7, and 5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was also very dull, on the basis of 109¼ for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling.

STOCKS.

The bull movement in stocks continues. The greatest activity to-day was in Union Pacific, Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, Wabash and St. Paul. The first named advanced to 36½ on the continued purchases of parties in the interest of Western Union. The St. Paul stocks were favorably affected by the near approach of the time for the Directors to decide on the dividend. Wabash is sustained by the "puts" of the veteran ex-Erie Director, who, however, stopped selling them a week ago.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull. The low and medium grades were tame, though the principal owners were unwilling to yield to sell freely. Little was doing in wheat, and at the close the market was heavy. Spring was offered most freely. Winter was comparatively firm. The demand was chiefly for export. Corn was without change, though closing tame. The inquiry was mostly for shipment. Dry is not plenty.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Committee of Investigation into the Custom House frauds had Collector Arthur before them this morning. He denied having had a consultation with Collector Murphy, and another at which an attempt was made to induce the election inspector to sign false election returns. Palaski, a cigar dealer, testified that $2.50 a case was charged for general ordering his cigars; also as to losses on his cigars. O. B. Mattheson sent a communication from Utica, requesting permission to submit his testimony by affidavit, which was refused. Mattheson intimated that the letter presented to the Committee, on which a subpoena was issued for his attendance, had been received by him at Utica; but Senator Casserly produced evidence showing that Mattheson was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when the subpoena was issued.

By a party vote the letter of Beckwith's was admitted as evidence, denying the statement in the testimony of Mr. Greeley, that Mr. Beckwith's vote had been influenced at the Syracuse Convention by Conklingism.

A table of statistics, showing imports, percentage of collection, etc., was sent in by Collector Arthur.

Surveyor Cornell testified that he has been to every State Convention for ten years. There were six officers of the Custom House at the Convention of 1871 as delegates. Probably forty or fifty Customs officers were there, not delegates. It was his opinion that no Custom House patronage was used to control the State Convention of 1871. Greeley's statement that 100 Custom House officers are travelling about, is incorrect. Mr. Cornell further said that whenever he had proof, or reasonable suspicion of corruption of any officer he recommended his removal, and Murphy always met his views. In the time of Grinnell he failed to get an Inspector removed for bribe-taking. He never failed when he reported a case to Murphy. Witness was handed a notice said to have been posted in Custom House calling upon Clerks to pay 2½ per cent of their salaries for the past year, and signed "Murphy." He pronounced it a forgery. He admitted that there was a contribution for political purposes. The officers paid about 5 per cent on their salaries, but said it was all voluntary, and the officers felt a pride in paying to support the party. Has never known a man turned out for non-payment, though some 10 per cent object from inability or disinclination. The witness, in reply to questions from Senator Bayard, stated that William Case, one of his Inspectors, was arrested on an accusation for allowing a cargo to be transported to the railway without examination. He was indicted and bailed, and he was removed to another position under Murphy. Cannot positively say whether the accused is now in office. When he first came into the office he found an inspector named Boswick, who used to make affidavits on information only, and get warrants for search of premises on which it was alleged that smuggled goods were concealed. He used to get his warrants from Police Justices. He also used to get a United States warrant. Boswick acted as general deponent to conceal others. Witness discouraged Boswick from this practice.

Mr. Bayard remarked that it was monstrous and dangerous that a State authority should grant a warrant for searching a man's house on an allegation of a Federal officer.

Witness said the practice had latterly been unknown to him. It is not now considered necessary to have a warrant.

At the night session Luther G. Tillotson, importer of telegraph wire, testified that he received 976 bundles of wire per steamer in October last, which were three days in the General Order store. Was called $129.26 for cartage and storage. Went to his friend, the Surveyor and protested against their action, and by General Arthur's intervention subsequently the bill was reduced to $101.66 which was still four times as much for the labor and three times as much for the storage as first class bond warehouses charge. Through fear of General Order charges he has paid sums to Inspectors to detain the goods on the pier. He arranged to pay $25 to the Inspector to detain his goods that came by the City of Washington on the 7th of January. J. C. Bloomfield, who has stores on Dey street, told him he paid the Inspector in a similar way.

Mr. Howe moved for a subpoena for Bloomfield, and an order to bring up the Inspector who took the $25.

A long debate followed. Mr. Bayard protested that inquiry would be blocked if the gentlemen giving the testimony of corruption were to be embarrassed by bringing up officers to refute them. The Committee were not trying officers, but inquiring into the system.

Mr. Tillotson stated that it was with great reluctance that he stated the facts, for it would bring on him and other merchants the odium of the officers. On vote the motion of Mr. Howe was carried, and the Committee adjourned.

PRISON REFORM.

A public meeting will be held at Steinway Hall on the evening of the 26th to hear a statement from Dr. Wines, of the progress of his mission for the organization of an International prison Congress. Addresses are expected from Governor Hoffman, Ex-Governor Seymour, Senator Wilson, Archbishop McCloskey, and Representatives Banks, Garfield, and Kerr, and letters from the President, Vice President, Mr. Seward, Senators Sumner, Casserly, Morton, Turnbull and others.

SAVINGS BANK RUN.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank continues, but is decreasing. About two millions have been paid out.

STOKES' DEFENCE.

The appearance of Elbridge T. Gerry as one of the counsel in the Stokes case, indicates a theory of defence requiring much elaboration of detail.

FREIGHT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

It is said that the pressure of freight occasioned by the railroad blockade will compel the Pacific Mail Company to charter another steamer to go to Aspinwall on the 25th inst.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

There is much excitement at Fordham College over two attempts to assassinate a student named Beriot, from St. Louis, by an unknown person.

DENIAL.

The resident agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, states that the allegations made in Delmar's paper regarding the company which he represents are wholly untrue.

INCREASE OF SMALL-POX.

The reports of an increase of small pox in this city begin to excite alarm. Cases have increased in the past week from 68 to 88. The disease seems to be confined to no one section. Vaccination is rapidly progressing, but among the lower classes of Germans, who object to vaccination, the contagion is making the most marked ravages.

STATUE OF HORACE GREELEY.

A subscription was set on foot yesterday among the crowd gathered to witness the unveiling of the Franklin statue, for the purpose of procuring the statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected opposite the statue of Franklin, at the other end of the square.

Six thousand dollars were subscribed, the list comprising, among other names, Charles A. Dana, Mayor Hall, Henry Ward Beecher, William Orton, and Samuel G. Courtney.

ICE-RACES.

At an iceboat race yesterday, on the Hudson River, one craft sailed nine miles in eight minutes, two others going a mile a minute.

ARRAIGNMENT OF STOKES.

A great crowd was at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning, to witness the arraignment of Stokes for the murder of James Fisk. Stokes was brought to court in a close carriage, and arraigned. Counsel asked a postponement, as they had not seen the indictment yet. The case was then adjourned till Wednesday night.

CATACAZY.

Catacazy sails for Europe on Saturday.

THE UNITED STATES LOAN.

Interested parties write from Philadelphia that a proposition was made to Secretary Boutwell to take six hundred millions of the United States loan on the same terms that the one hundred and thirty millions was taken by the Syndicate, but that Boutwell had made no decision in the matter.

DEATH.

Rev. John J. Quigley, formerly of St. Louis, died this morning, at the College of St. John, Brooklyn.

ILLINOIS.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association—Milk-Cooling—Cows for the Dairy—Dairy Fairs—Premiums Offered for Butter and Cheese.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 18.—The attendance at the Dairymen's Convention, this forenoon, was again large, and when the Convention came to order the spacious church was well filled. Hon. Sylvanus Wilcox presided.

The subjects of discussion were taken up in regular order, the first being the cooling of milk to manufacture butter and cheese. The subject was exhaustively considered, the Convention being somewhat divided in relation to the propriety of cooling milk by the quick process of water or solely by atmospheric influence.

After the discussion of this subject, the next question, "May not milk be injured by cooling too suddenly," was debated, the Convention being thus occupied until the close of the forenoon session.

On its reassembling at 2 p. m., the subject of "Cows for the Dairy," was considered, and observations made on the same by Messrs. Ablio, Eddy, Stewart, and others.

The matter of holding "Dairy Fairs" was then alluded to, the sentiment of the Convention being evidently in favor of such gatherings, both for the purposes of sale and exhibition.

A Committee was appointed to make arrangements concerning the matter. The Association, through its Executive Committee, then offered two premiums of twenty-five each dollars for the best samples of butter and cheese to be made during the coming season. The butter to be made during the months of May, July, September, and November, and the cheese to be made in June, July, and August.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned.

Prof. Daniells, of Wisconsin, is speaking to-night on the Breeding of Dairy Cattle, and the Convention is most successfully closing.

Chicago Bill Approved by the Governor—Funeral of Rev. Dr. Bergen—Personal—Gubernatorial Reception.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 18.—The Governor to-day signed and filed with the Secretary of State, a bill of much importance to the people of Chicago, viz: An act to prevent the unjust collection by incorporated cities and towns of taxes levied upon property destroyed by fire, and to authorize the Common Council of such cities, or Board of Trustees of such towns, to change or amend appropriation bills; to pass new appropriation bills; to reduce taxes and special assessments in certain cases, and to discontinue special improvements. As this bill has the emergency clause, it takes effect immediately.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bergen took place from the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon, and was attended by a vast concourse of citizens, and a large number of the members of both branches of the General Assembly.

C. M. Smith, one of our oldest citizens and prominent merchants, has been elected Director of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad.

Charles Zane, of this city, has been appointed and confirmed Register of the United States Land Office in this city, *vice* Colonel W. F. Elkin, who resigned on account of ill-health.

About two inches of snow has fallen here since last night.

The Governor's reception, which took place this evening, was a success in every respect. All classes of our citizens, as well as all classes of politicians, were present.

Cultivator Men in Conference—Some Old Patents Turned Up.

PEORIA, Jan. 18.—Representatives from the corn cultivator manufactories in the Northwest held a meeting at the Peoria House yesterday, continuing through the day and late into the night. The meeting was called for the purpose of completing plans for contesting a case wherein certain manufacturers claim a royalty from all other manufacturers, on the ground of some old patents they hold. A test case is to be tried in the United States Court next month.

West Virginia Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—After a spirited debate in the Constitutional Convention at Charleston, West Virginia, yesterday, the resolution to remove to Wheeling, was laid on the table. The Mayor of Wheeling offers free transportation and good quarters, if the Convention will remove.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Wm. M. Tweed passed Hamburg, Penn., going West on Wednesday evening.

—The extensive agricultural works of Youngslove, Massey & Co., of Cleveland, were almost utterly destroyed by fire last night. Loss from $70,000 to $75,000. Insurance $30,000.

—The California Assembly has passed a bill to strike out the words "white" and "male" in the Attorney act. The proposition to license gambling meets with considerable favor.

—It is reported that on Friday last the boiler of a steam mill at Bevier Station, Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, exploded, killing six men, and wounding others, and demolishing the mill.

—The pork-packing season closed at Muscatine this week. James Hogans slaughtered 11,000 hogs; the Rothschilds Bros. 1,500. Total number packed there, 12,500.

—The City Mills at Danville Junction, Auburn, Me., owned by Dingley, Foss & Co., burned this morning, with their contents, including several thousand bushels of wheat and corn, and several hundred barrels of flour. Loss, $25,000; insured, $12,000.

—Joseph Pulitzer, associate editor of the *Westliche Post*, Senator Schurz's paper, has been appointed Police Commissioner of this city by Governor Brown, and been confirmed by the Senate.

—Olive Logan, while on her way to Wheeling, West Virginia, from Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, to deliver a lecture at the former place, was taken suddenly ill, and returned to Pittsburgh. *en route* for New York.

—In the Maine State Temperance Convention, yesterday, a report was unanimously adopted that the Michigan law, making the seller of intoxicating liquors and the owner of the building responsible for damage done by an intoxicated person, be enacted in that State.

—Mrs. Cornelia Burke, wife of Captain Thos. F. Burke, of Hartford, Conn., was burned to death at her boarding house this forenoon. She was alone in the room, and in some way not known her clothing caught fire and she ran down stairs in a blaze and fell dead in the kitchen.

—When the Grand Duke Alexis was in St. Louis, the National Guards made him an honorary member of their company. In return for the compliment the Duke ordered his portrait from New York, which has arrived, and will be hung in the armory of the Guards.

—All the leading firms of the two Republican factions in Arkansas have gone to Washington to testify before the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton. Prominent Democrats are to be summoned to testify also as to whether any trade was made with the Senator which induced him to give a certificate of election to General Edwards over the Republican candidate, Judge Boles.

—Yesterday morning a runaway team, hauling a load of hoop-poles, mistook the track of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad for a wagon-road, and in attempting to outrun a freight train of that road were overtaken between Normal and Bloomington. Both horses were killed and the wagon and its load completely demolished. The driver, a man named Rice, had been thrown from the load before they reached Normal, and was not injured.

—J. A. Holliday, of Wheeling, W. Va., has in his possession, a white marble hearthstone, three feet long, seventeen inches wide, and two inches thick, which is as flexible as a piece of India rubber of the same dimensions. The stone was in the Seminary at Moundsville, two miles below Wheeling, which burned some three years ago, and lay buried in the ruins until a day or two since, when upon being dug out this extraordinary change in its character was discovered. It is discolored by the fire, but is as white as ever under the surface, and there has been no discernable change in the grain. It has lost no weight, but when broken the fragments can be crushed in the fingers. Hundreds of people have gone to see this curiosity. A description of it has been sent to the Smithsonian Institute.

POLITICAL.

McCreery, of Kentucky, never held any public office until elected United States Senator—not even Alderman of his native village.

—It is asserted that an organization is forming in Washington to promote the nomination of Secretary Boutwell for Vice President.

—The California Assembly has adopted a resolution in favor of the joint resolution asking Congress to pass an act not restricting Chinese immigration.

—General Sigel, in assuming the office of Register, in New York, announces that competitive examination are to be his rule in making appointments of subordinates.

—It is claimed, and to a certain extent proved, by the Little Rock *Gazette*, that fully 40,000 out of 102,359 voters are disfranchised illegally in Arkansas.

—The Missouri Republican State Convention meets at Lexington on the 22d day of February. The Convention is to elect delegates to the National Convention, and also appoint a State Central Committee.

—Congressman De Large, of South Carolina, publishes a card in the Columbia *Union*, denying the report that he has abandoned his claim to his seat, and has compromised with Mr. Bowen. Such statements, he says, are false and malicious.

—Susan B. Anthony, in her San Francisco lecture, called a decision of Judge McKee, in which it was held that a woman was not a "person," "as damnable a decision as that of Dred Scott notoriety."

—The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* asserts that Governor Randolph is working for the Democratic nomination for President. The *Gazette*, however, thinks that Governor Joel Parker, who it also asserts is a candidate, has a better prospect.

—The Connecticut Republican State Convention have issued a call for the Republican State Convention to assemble at Hartford, Jan. 24, to nominate a State ticket and select delegates to the National Convention.

—The Pennsylvania Senate is a tie, and who but Colonel Forney could print this neat sentence: "The State Senate yesterday again failed to organize, the Republicans remaining firm, and the Democrats obstinate."

—A Boston paper alludes to the members of the Massachusetts General Assembly as "very grave looking men, with awful dignity stamped on their face, and fearfully large rubbers on their feet."

—Four appointments of ladies to first-class post offices, with $4,000 salaries, have been made during the present National Administration. Over 100 women are employed in similar offices throughout the country, though not at such high prices.

—The *Bulletin*, the organ of the business men of New York, says: "We state only what every merchant in the foreign trade knows to be true when we assert that nine-tenths of them find it necessary, in one way or another, to fee the clerks or officers of the Custom House."

—Miss Alice Webber, of St. Paul, after being nominated Engrossing Clerk of the Minnesota Senate, resigned, because she understood that some votes had been given for her grudgingly. Whereupon the Senate re-elected her by a vote of 30 to 9.

—The following-named States have their former Lieutenant Governors acting in the capacity of Chief Executive: Arkansas, O. A. Hadley, vice Powell Clayton, elected United States Senator; Georgia, Ben. J. Conly, vice R. D. Bullock, resigned; Mississippi, R. C. Powers, vice J. A. Alcorn, elected United States Senator.

—There are twenty-five thousand Postmasters in the country who, their salaries being under $200 the civil service regulations will not touch. There are, however, five thousand one hundred and nine who receive more than $200, who will, when vacancies occur, have to stand a competitive examination to gain the appointment which has hitherto come from the "member."

—The bitterness of the political quarrel in New Orleans is shown by the following from the Custom House organ there: "We are credibly informed that Warmoth's Thugs intend assassinating a few of the more prominent Republicans who cannot be bought and will not be convinced. The blood of the martyrs made Christianity popular; its pure precepts made it eternal. Come on, Thugs; we have been there before."

—A letter from Harrisburg, Pa., to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, says: "It is no breach of confidence to say that Senator Cameron has given out to his immediate friends that he will not aspire to a continuance of Senatorial honors. He proposes to retire, so much as a man so thoroughly identified with public life can, from the field of politics on the close of his term, and will leave the fight for his successorship open to all comers."

—A resident of Oxford, Ohio, in the Third Congressional District, writes: "Nearly every intelligent man of my acquaintance in this region is a freetrader, notwithstanding we are in Schenck's old district. Schenck was elected not on account of, but in spite of, his high-tariff notions; the last time he was elected to stay out of Congress. I think none but a free-trader can hereafter be elected in this district."

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* says: "It is rumored that the main reason for the unnecessary and expensive prolongation indulged in by the General Assembly is, that the young and gushing members thereof may have a good chance to bask in the smiles of that charming 'female lobbyist in the service of bloated bondholders of New York,' mentioned by our gallant neighbor, the *Sun*, a few days since, as haunting the galleries of the Capitol. They say she has the prettiest foot in the world, and a voice that would bring tears of rapture into the eyes of a monumental monkey."

—A novel and simple measure for the prevention of frauds in voting has been devised by J. Walter Stoops of Brooklyn. A book of printed forms is provided, each being numbered, and a space being left for the name and address of the voter. A coupon correspondingly numbered is attached, and this is given to the voter when he registers, to be presented when he casts his vote. The common trick of repeaters voting upon another man's name is thus prevented. This is not unlike the method of registration of the plebiscitum in Paris.

—Mrs. Cady Stanton, in a recent letter upon the question of woman suffrage, among other things, says: "No depraved or vapid women have ever yet identified themselves with this movement. We shall not vote in some rough board shanty, through an old window-shutter, or at a corner grocery, or some low rum-hole; but we shall assemble in the churches or some beautiful temples dedicated to liberty and equality, and with prayers and thanksgiving, assume these high responsibilities, and our election-days will be like the holy feasts of the Jews in Jerusalem."

—"Colonel" Donan, of the Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian*, says: "Scummy eyed little newspaperial nincompoops, whose whole stock of intellectual sap, injected through a horse-hair syringe into the carcass of a respectable, old-fashioned louse, would scarcely enable him to tell white from nigger blood, are chirruping and chuckling with idiotic delight over the term 'Possum' as applied to the only policy that offers one ghost of a chance to rescue our country from the hands of her destroyers—the only policy that affords one gleam of hope to American patriots."

PERSONAL.

General John O'Neill is in Winona, Minn., where he is to lecture this week, on "Ireland's Past, Present, and Future."

—Governor Scott, of South Carolina, is said to have once been a cooper. If report be true, he has made a "staving" thing of his present position.

—Alexis pays $2,500 per day for his Pullman train. His last purchase at St. Louis was an assortment of presents for Spotted Tail and his followers.

—Lo the poor Indian is said to be struggling with the measles in Minnesota. The Mille Lac bands of Chippewas are considerably affected, but the Mississippi bands are severely afflicted.

—Caleb Cope, who for thirty years has shared in the direction of the affairs of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, recently resigned the Presidency of that institution. James L. Claghorn has been elected as his successor.

—Mayor Cameron, of Windsor, Ont., after being re-elected, has handed in his resignation, principally because other persons, not chosen to the same position, thought he required their advice and instructions.

—A bright little Jersey lad recently broke through the ice at Lake View, while skating. As he went down, he hurriedly shouted the street and number of his residence—information which proved of value on his rescue.

—An American lady travelling in Asia Minor says that the Female Seminary of Beirut, in Syria, in charge of Miss Everett and her associates, is a model of its kind, and has met with a large measure of success.

—Mr. Engleman, of Milwaukee, *en route* for Kansas City to Denver, to reach the bedside of a dying brother, chartered a special train, which made the trip in eighteen hours and five minutes, running time.

—An officer of the Cleveland police force recently picked up an intoxicated furrier from New York, on whose person was found $324 in greenbacks. For neglecting to rob the Gothamite, he received commendation from the Cleveland journals.

—The Cheyenne *Leader* says a recent Territorial officer accepted from the people of that city a furnished house, and then turned upon his benefactors, maligned the city, plotted with a rival city to obtain the removal of the Capital, and disposed of his residence, going into temporary lodgings.

—The Cleveland *Leader* says: "Charming New York! They are betting $100 to $50 on Wall street that Stokes will be hanged. If the Twelve Disciples had lived in that neighborhood they would no doubt have backed Judas against the field, and given long odds on his winning the game."

—Sally Tilton, of New Hampton, N. H., 88 years of age, ranks among the smart old ladies. One day recently, she walked about fifteen rods to a neighbor's house, put her spinning wheel together, spun and reeled a skein of yarn, and returned home again, all within an hour and ten minutes.

—Mr. Stahl, a young native of Lancaster, Pa., has been known to eat seventeen dry pretzels without stopping, and without taking a drink of water, lager, or any other liquid. On or about the second day after Christmas he is reputed to have devoured a whole goose at a certain saloon near the depot.

—An Oregon paper says: "John B. Peak ran off with a Benton County girl and married her, for which he was prosecuted in the Circuit Court at Corvallis last week; but the jury caught sight of the pretty wife whom he got by the operation and unanimously voted that they would have done it to."

—John Janney, of Loudon County, who was President of the Virginia Secession Convention, died in Leesburg, a few days ago. He was born in Alexander, in 1798, and was at one time a prominent lawyer. He was one of the extensive connection of that name belonging to the Society of Friends.

—Elisha Jenks, for many years engaged in the manufacture of cotton at South Adams, Mass., died at that place on Friday, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Jenks left a property of about $250,000; $30,000 to Mr. Richmond, his confidential clerk for sixteen years; $30,000 to an adopted daughter, and the rest to his widow, who was his second wife.

—At Mineral Point, Wis., on Monday last, a stranger called at the bank, and requested to see a note held against him. Receiving the slip, he remarked that he could not read without his spectacles, and walked toward the door, when it was discovered that he was energetically chewing up the note. The fragments were forced from his mouth by a vigorous choking.

—There is a large Mexican immigration into West Texas, composed of those who are tired of being taxed and conscripted for the uses of faction. There are already about three hundred of this race in Travis County, who are for the most part peaceable and industrious laborers. This number will probably be doubled within a twelvemonth by the effects of the present war of parties of faction.

—The village of Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., is greatly excited over the arrest of Eli Stow and his wife, members of the religious society known as Nazarites, on a charge of cruelly treating their child, age 18 months. The arrest was made on the complaint of Urial Kent, grandfather of the child. According to the father's statement the child had refused to tell its name, and he had whipped it. Mr. Blatchley, a Nazarite preacher, says that the child was possessed of the devil, and its whipping was necessary in order to drive the evil spirit out. The grand father, who went to his daughter's house at noon as he heard of the affair, found the child covered with bruises and cuts. The child was immediately taken in charge by the grandfather, and its parents were taken before Justice Stringham, who placed them each under $500 bail to appear for trial. The child is said to be in a very critical condition.

—The Omaha *Bee* says of General Sheridan: "At the Grand Duke's reception at Governor Saunders' on Friday last, one of the first persons who entered the parlor after the doors were thrown open was a little colored boy, with brimless hat, a coat out at both elbows, and trowsers torn in many places. Sheridan—jolly and gallant Phil. Sheridan—took both of the little nigger's hands in both of his own, and shook them heartily for about two minutes and five seconds, at the same time saying, 'I'm glad to see you, my boy.'"

—The courtesies of journalism in Indiana are thus exemplified by the Lafayette *Journal*:

If the poetical jackass who officiates as "editor" of the Newton County *Democrat*, at Kentland, were financially responsible, we should take great pleasure in bursting up his institution by collecting a bill of damages for injury to our business, occasioned by his detention and embarrassment of our agent. It is hardly to be expected that he would know a gentleman from a thief, as his acquaintance and association has not usually been with the former class of people; but he can regard himself fortunate that his little personal experiment has proved bootless; and attribute it to the good sense and forbearance of our representative, who feared, doubtless, that an application of boot to the usual prominent locality would be productive of *concussion of the brain*.

—At the recent Woman-Suffrage Convention, in Washington, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in the course of a speech, said: "There was no head in my mother's family. I remember once my little sister swallowed a leaden bullet. My father, being a timid man, hid his face, that he might not witness the sufferings of his child. My mother shook her daughter by the heels, and shook the missile from her throat. If she had waited for the head of the family to have acted, she would have lost her child."

OBITUARY.

Jean-Gilbert-Victor Fialin, Duke of Persigny.

From the New York Times, Jan. 15.

The death of this French statesman is announced to have occurred at Nice on the 12th instant. M. Fialin was born Jan. 11, 1808, at St. Germain Lespinasse, Department of the Loire. His father, having lost his patrimony in speculation, entered the French Army, and was killed at the battle of Salamanca, in Spain, in 1812. Victor, the younger of two sons, the elder of whom retired to private life after 1830, entered the College of Limoges, and afterward was admitted to the Cavalry School at Saumur, in 1826, emerging as an officer of Fourth Hussars and imbued with pronounced Royalist opinions. By 1830, however, his views had undergone modification, and he became an active participant in the military movements in favor of the revolution. He was dismissed from the service for insubordination, and 1831 found him in Paris in search of employment. On the recommendation of M. Baude, he was engaged as a contributor to the *Temps*. He was erroneously accused about this time of Saint Simonianism, and his name was also confounded, in the later legal proceedings at Strasbourg, with that of one of the followers of the Duchess de Berri in La Vendee, in 1832. At this period he abandoned his patronymic of Fialin, and assumed the title of Viscount de Persigny, which appertained to the family for two centuries, although they had neglected to bear it. The Memorial of St. Helena converted him to Bonapartism, and with a view to create a rallying point, he began the review called L'Occident Francais, in 1834, which, for lack of funds, was not continued beyond the initial number. This was, however, an introduction to the exiled members of that enterprising family, the ex-King Joseph and Prince Louis Bonaparte—the latter residing at Arenemberg—and was the beginning of an attachment which continued through the reign of Napoleon III. He entered with the enthusiasm into the work of reorganizing the Imperialist Party, travelling throughout France and Germany on this mission, and was the principal instigator of the fiasco at Strasbourg. He was taken prisoner with Prince Louis Napoleon, but effected his escape, wandering through the Black Forest, descended the Rhine, and reached England, where he wrote an apologetic account of the adventure, and published it in London in 1837. Four years later he participated in the attempt at Boulogne, was arrested, and offered as a defence, before the Court of Peers, the legitimacy of the Napoleonic dynasty. He was condemned to twenty years' imprisonment. He was allowed the greatest personal liberty within the city of Versailles, whither he had been removed from Doullens, on account of his health, and here he wrote an essay on the "Utility of the Pyramids of Egypt," arguing that they were for the defence of the valley of the Nile against the winds of the desert.

In 1848, on the fall of the Orleans dynasty, he returned to Paris and engaged actively in restoring the Napoleonist party, and was instrumental in a great measure in the election of the new President, on whose staff he was appointed aid-de-camp. In 1849 he was elected by immense majorities to the Legislative Assembly from two Departments, where he became one of the energetic partisans of the ruling power. He was the first initiated into the secret of the *coup d' etat*, and at the head of the Forty-second regiment of the line took possession of the locality of the National Assembly. After the success of the Napoleonic scheme he became one of the most trusted "advisers" of the Emperor, filling the position of Minister of the Interior, Senator, and several diplomatic missions, and on retiring from the Ministerial leadership, after the elections of 1863, in which the opposition carried every district of Paris and several of the large provincial cities, he was created a Duke by the Emperor. Seizing every opportunity to give direction to the political sentiment of the country, his utterances were studied with great attention by the press and the thinking public, as reflecting those of the Emperor. M. De Persigny was married in 1852 to the only daughter of the late Prince de la Moskowa, receiving at the time the title of Count, and a *cadeau* of 500,000 francs. In 1849 he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and was made Grand Cross in 1857.

—Feb. 13, the people of Fort Scott, Kan., will vote on two propositions submitted by the Board of County Commissioners,—that of a subscription of $150,000 to the capital stock of the Fort Scott Division of the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad. The bonds are to be issued immediately after the people endorse the proposition, and to be placed in the possession of a responsible trust company, under the control of a Trustee appointed by the County Board. They are to be of $500 each, due in 30 years, with interest of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 193 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 ON first-class city real estate. BARKER & WAIT, 48 East Harrison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON long or short time, on first-class city securities, at reasonable rates. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERAL OR chattel mortgage, by WM. L. MOSS, JR., Attorney at Law, Room 6, 45 South Canal.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

TO LOAN—$10,000 ON PERSONAL SECURITIES, and $40,000 on real estate. Amount and time to suit. ESTEY & FISK, Room 4, 45 South Canal-st.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERAL for short time. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

$23,500 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five years, at 10 per cent, in sums of about $5,000, $11,500, or altogether. Apply immediately to J. B. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVING A THOROUGH knowledge of the boot and shoe business, I would like to form a partnership with a party having some means and experience in the retail business. A 1 reference given and required. Address, stating real name and where an interview can be had on Jan. 27, W 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with capital of $15,000 to $20,000, to engage in the wholesale tea trade. First-class references given and required. Address W 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CAPITAL; services not required; business well established. For particulars address I & J 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000, for the introduction of a new and successful medicine by a medical gentleman. Address X 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with $5,000 to $8,000 and first-class references, is desirous of obtaining an interest in an established manufacturing or wholesale business. All communications treated in confidence. Address, stating particulars, D R, Box 212, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO HAS A THOROUGH knowledge of the hardware business, and $5,000 or more capital. Those of experience, requisite ability, and competent to take full charge of the business, address Q 73, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—$700 TO INVEST IN THE periodical publishing business as an active partner, or with salary; or will join with other writers in starting a live publication on the co-operative plan. Address, for one week, R 81, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING MATERIAL, horses, a pole buggy, gold-mounted double harness, and from $1,000 to $3,000 cash. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK DWELLING and lot near Lincoln Park. Also 10 or 20 acres near city limits, for business purposes. Will pay difference in cash. BALDWIN & DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OUTSIDE LOTS FOR HORSE and buggy, or will take horse and buggy for first payment on inside lot. BALDWIN & DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—A farm of 240 acres and $3,000 cash. Also, one of 105 acres, under high state of cultivation, only 30 miles from Chicago, beside a number of fine stock farms. Call if you want farms. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 278 State-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—80x170 FT ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN Clark and LaSalle-sts., for 20 years at 5 per cent on valuation of $1,000 per foot. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—ALL OR PART OF 100 FEET FRONT on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., east front; 5 years. Apply to B. REINHARDT, 723 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE north 60 feet of sub-lot 4, of lot 7, block 41, situate on Washington-st., between Wells and Franklin. H. C. & C. H. BRADLEY, Sheriff's Office.

TO RENT—LOT 25x125, FOR 5 YEARS, ON MAther-st., near Halsted. C. J. CORSE & CO., Room 6, 9 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—[illegible] feet on Superior-st., near LaSalle; cheap. [illegible] on Dearborn, north of Division-st. [illegible] corner on North Dearborn-st., cheap. 25x150 on LaSalle, near Schiller-st., $150 per foot. 25x150 on Clark-st., near Schiller; $80—$ cash. 25x150 on North Wells-st., $[illegible]—$ cash. 25x150 on Clark-st., opposite the Park; $110. 25x125 on Superior-st., only $1,800—$ cash. 25x125 on Sedgwick-st., $25 per foot. 25 feet corner Franklin and Michigan-sts.; $1,600. 24x118 on Division, east of [illegible]-st.; cheap. 20 feet on Oak-st.; $[illegible] per foot. 25x100 on Sedgwick-st.; street paved; $1,600. 25x125 at $1,275 each, in Wright's Grove, near Clark-st., only $8 per foot—1-3 cash. 200 [illegible] residence lots west of Lincoln Park, $[illegible] each—[illegible] cash. Fine lots in Lake View, near the lake shore drive, on easy payments. North Side our "Motto." R. A. LINN & CO., No. 28 East Kinzie-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—MICHIGAN-st., east of Pine-st., 60x100 ft. Ohio-st., east of Rush-st., 50x100 ft. Dearborn-st., North of Illinois-st., east front, 50x100 ft. Clark-st., northwest corner Belden-av., 52x150 ft. Rush-st., northwest corner Kinzie-st., 18x100 ft. Ontario-st., east of Pine-st., 50x100 ft. Pine-st., between Indiana and Ohio-sts., 32x100 ft. Pine-st., northeast corner Michigan-st., 50x100 ft. Wright's Grove, near Diversey-st., 50x125 ft. Rush-st., southeast corner Indiana-st., 50x100 ft. Cass-st., northeast corner Indiana-st., 74x100 ft. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON CANAL-ST., SOUTH of Polk, east front, at a bargain. 44 feet on Canal-st., south of Monroe-st. 152 feet on Canal-st., south of Randolph-st. 1 lot on Clark-st., south of Monroe-st. 25 feet on Madison-st., west of LaSalle-st. 20 feet on Madison-st., west of Morgan-st. 20 feet on Jefferson-st., south of Madison-st. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 2-STORY FRAME, BURNside-st., lot 25x125, $[illegible]; house Fourth-av., 2-story frame, lot 25x100, $6,000; lot Fourth-av. near Harrison, $200 per foot; also, a large list of city property; also, good houses in suburbs on easy terms, with cottages and lots for monthly payments. CULVERT & HOVEY, 159 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK, SUBDIVIDED, near South Park and lake shore; will sell it for one-half its value, and the price of adjoining property; also, 200 acres, good stock farm, 60 miles from Chicago, 1 mile from depot at $35 per acre. GEO. W. HILL, 199 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A LARGE STORE room, 100 by 14 feet, on West Madison-st., near the bridge, will sell the lease—2 years to run—cheap, to a responsible person. Address B 73, Tribune office, before 2 o'clock to-day.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY fourth-st. at $85 per foot; east front; lot 25x 178; cottage and lot on Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. on monthly payments of $40 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE WANT MONEY. A SPLENDID octagon marble house at a great sacrifice. $4,000 can remain. Apply 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts., 73 feet, east front; Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 72 feet, east front. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS AND leases in the burnt district. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON MONROE-ST., between State and Dearborn-sts., full depth; Randolph-st., corner of Wells-st., 80 feet by 150 feet; Randolph-st., between Wells and Franklin-sts., 80 or 40 feet front. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. PROPERTY—FIFTY feet, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., east front; 40 feet near Van Buren-st.; 40 feet near Congress-st.; 40 feet near Peck-court, with improvements, renting for 15 per cent on price; 40 feet, east front, between Washington and Madison-sts. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN AND MARKET-STS. —112x150 feet, southeast corner of Van Buren and Market-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONT ON MONROE-ST. between Clark and LaSalle-sts., with cellar and foundation, and sewers all made; enough materials on the ground for two-thirds of a business house; $50,000 in ten payments. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON VAN BUREN-ST., SOUTH front, 194 feet, 100 feet west of State-st., in ten payments; $25,000, rare opportunity. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 339 MITCHELL-st., lots on Blue Island-av., Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition. These lots are convenient to the street cars.

FOR SALE—LOT 25x100 ON RANDOLPH-ST., between Wells and Franklin, south front. A. E. WALKER, Room 16, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, barn, etc., and lot 21x125, east front, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st.; would take a farm of 50 or 80 acres in part pay, balance long time. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—4-STORY MARBLE FRONT BUSINESS house, on Madison-st., near the corner of Halsted, 40 feet front, elegant store and finished basement; upper floors contain 28 rooms elegantly finished with every modern convenience. Several extensive marble blocks to be built in the immediate vicinity this spring; a fine location for any sort of business. Price, $46,000—easy terms. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE HOUSE, with 31 acres, 1 mile from the Court House, ready for use; will sell on monthly payments, and give a bargain. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, worth $4,000; and one nice house and 15 lots, worth $8,000; will be sold for what they will bring, and terms made to suit; extra chance. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS, FROM $300 TO $1,000, without cash payments to parties who will build, or will take monthly payments; five years' time. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE OF 14 rooms and all modern improvements on Twenty-fifth-st., near the avenues; immediate possession; $11,000. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 79 TWENTY-SECOND ST., TWO story and basement brick house, with lot 25x125 feet, for $11,000. The cheapest and only brick house for sale in this fine and convenient locality. Apply to L. J. HITZ, at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 331 West [illegible].

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST SIDE, EAST OF Oakley-st., on 5 years' time. Also, houses and lots in all parts of the city very cheap. By SPROGLE & ROUNDS, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—SIX LOTS on Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av. Per foot, $[illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST. AND WESTERN-AV. —Lots, each 24x128 feet, northeast corner of Western-av. and Fulton-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—30x125 FEET ON Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR LINCOLN PARK and School; 5 years' credit given and half the cash to build advanced to secure a lot. Apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 24x130 ON CANAL-ST., EAST front, near VanBuren-st. Apply to C. J. CORSE & CO., 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 100x119 feet corner Mather and Desplaines-sts.; fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 87 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT FOR 5 years from Feb. 1, 1872, corner Halsted and Monroe-sts. Apply to C. J. CORSE & CO., 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A NICE LOT ON SEBOR-ST., NEAR Clinton-st. cars, with lumber to build on the ground, all for $1,300. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 WILL BUY A FINE PIECE of business property paying over $3,000 per annum. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON WELLS-ST. NORTH of Monroe, at a bargain, and on easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 108 South Desplaines-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES, WITH large lots, in prices from $2,000 to $12,000; easy terms; also a few houses to rent. T. A. COSGROVE, Evanston, or 155 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AND WABASH-avs., near Fifty-sixth-st., 500x180, small cash payment required, balance on long time. A. B. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FIRST-CLASS frame dwelling house of 11 rooms and large lot, pleasantly located, in Evanston, one-third of a mile from depot. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS FOR HOMES, worth $500 for $250 and $300. For the next 30 days, lots on the boulevard, only 4 miles from the Court House; the highest land about the city. Call at my office and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see them. Title perfect and abstract furnished with each lot. Terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS $200 AND $250, ONLY $50 down. 24 miles from limits, at station, 30 trains each way, fare 7 cts.; streets made, trees set out, many houses built; terms so easy that they come within the reach of all. No trouble to show the lots; see them before you buy. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—FOUR MILES from Court House, accessible by steam cars, a new, 2-story house, containing all modern improvements; price, $2,850; terms—payment of $725 cash, balance on long time. A. B. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WANTED, TRADING AND SPECULATING men's attention. I will sell 20,000 acres of land within 350 miles of Chicago, and furnish abstract title, for $300 cash. Address I and J 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN HENRY COUNTY, Ill., 2½ miles from Woodhull, on Galva & New Boston Railroad; will exchange for good property in or near Chicago. For particulars address A. FLEMING, Room 14, High School Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for any manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT EAST of Ashland-av., and between Adams and Fulton-sts., worth about $4,000; house must be in good condition and have modern improvements. Address F 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot south of Twenty-sixth-st. and east of State, worth $5,000 to $7,000. Also, want house and lot either on Twenty-ninth or Thirty-first-st., east of State-st. Owners please call. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 278 State-st.

WANTED—20 COTTAGES AND LOTS AT FAIR prices and easy terms. We have customers ready to purchase. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LAKE FRONT store, or rent a large salesroom for carriages. Possession within six weeks. Address H. J. EDWARDS, care 41 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT AND COTTAGE of reasonable size on the West side, in fair locality, to be paid for partly in cash and partly in unimproved real estate. A. LOEB & BROS., 94 West Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED, TO HEAR FROM ANY of the sons of JAMES GLENNY, deceased. Address at once, Mrs. M. G. BROWN, 31 Bond-st., New York.

PERSONAL—A PROFESSIONAL MAN OF 25, with a moderate income, wishes to correspond with a lady of culture and good musical talent with a view to matrimony. Address J. M. STONER, Denver, Colorado.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Thomas Clarke, a native of Killimer, County Galway, who left there for New York the 12th of March, 1862. Heard he was in Chicago city in 1867 engaged as a street car conductor. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received, and postal expenses paid for by Mrs. CLARKE, Campfield House, Moate, County Westmeath, Ireland.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEAT MARKET, FIXTURES, WITH HORSE and wagon if desired, for sale. Price $250. Apply on premises, 1296 State-st.

A SAFE PAYING BUSINESS IN A FIRST-class locality for sale. Only a small capital required. Satisfactory reasons for selling. If you mean business address G 94, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $10,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE restaurant or dining-room business, and having about $600 cash to invest, can hear of a splendid opportunity by applying to F. McAULEY, at Munay's European Hotel, 102 West Lake-st.

COMPLETE RESTAURANT FIXTURES FOR sale cheap. Can be seen by calling at J. SIMPSON, 279 Michigan-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, WILL SELL THE store with the whole or one-half of the stock. In order to engage in the manufacturing business, we offer for sale one of the oldest and finest drug stores in central Wisconsin, located in a flourishing city of 4,000 inhabitants; three railroads now completed, and the fourth ready for the road. For particulars call on or address J. H. LEBOW & CO., 141 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $600,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 30 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his health, and obtain the rest that his health and years demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 69 Canal-st., Chicago.

GROCERY FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK, FINE room, and one of the best locations in the city. Inquire at corner Fulton and May-sts.

HOTEL FOR RENT AT LAKE FOREST—A splendid new hotel at Lake Forest, the most delightful suburban town in the West, and the favorite summer resort of residents of Chicago, from which it is distant 28 miles by Milwaukee Railroad. The hotel and grounds are situated on a finely wooded bluff 86 feet above the lake, of which they command an unequalled view. The building is elegantly furnished throughout, is warmed by steam, and is well supplied with bath rooms and water closets. In the ladies' parlor is a $1,000 piano, and in the billiard hall two good tables. Gas and water are introduced into every room. The laundry has every convenience for doing the washing of the guests and the house. There is a good ice-house in which is stored 150 tons of ice. The barn is very complete and capable of accommodating 50 horses. It is not often that an opportunity occurs for obtaining such an elegant establishment, and it will be rented so that it can be made to pay well. The undersigned will take pleasure in making arrangements to show the property. S. LIND, 27 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

LUNCH COUNTER AND BAKERY FOR SALE [illegible]; small capital required. Address J M 22, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—PROFITS monthly over $500; complete running order. Mr. WOHL, 384 Wabash-av.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE AT 159 West Randolph-st.

THE FINEST FITTED UP SAMPLE ROOM IN the city for sale at a bargain. JAMES BAXTER & CO., 28 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TOBACCO FACTORY FOR SALE BY ISAAC Faller, general auction and commission merchant, 57 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A first-class tobacco factory, complete, with engine, boiler, and all machinery in running order. A real bargain. Terms, ½ cash and ½ in real estate in Chicago.

$250 WILL BUY THE ST. JAMES HOTEL cigar stand if taken to-day; stock, case, stand, fixtures and lease. Call at stand.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR MISSING—JOHN GEORGE SEIFFER is inquired after by his niece, Christina Schnell, late Christina Seiffer, of Hunderton-st., between Court and Springfield-avs., in Newark, N. J., with whom he is requested to communicate, if alive, and learn of something to his advantage and the benefit of his children.

Joseph M. Comber, who was living in Chicago at the time of the fire, and was a carpenter, is inquired after by Jennie M. Comber, of South Orange, N. J.

Mr. Burke, formerly of Lebanon, N. J., who came to Chicago last winter, is inquired after by John Helm, of Lebanon, N. J. Mr. Burke's friends in New Jersey are very anxious to hear from him if living.

Henry Brunold, formerly a druggist on the corner of Clark and Superior-sts., Chicago, is inquired after by his aged mother, through G. Henry Horstmann, U. S. Consul at Munich, Germany.

John and Ann Poole, who lived at No. 10 Osborne-st., are inquired after by Thomas Locke, of No. 4 Nelson-st., Brooks bar, Manchester, Eng.

Alexander Boyd, who lived at No. 300 State-st. before the fire, is anxiously inquired after by his sister, Miss Annie Boyd, of No. 87 West Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md.

William and Ann Withers are inquired after by E. Wenn, of Independence, Montgomery County, Kansas.

LOST—WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON WABASH-av., between 498 and Sixteenth-st., a small black leather hand-bag, containing several abstracts of title. The finder will be liberally rewarded on return of the same to CHASE BROS. & CO., 280 West Randolph-st., or to SHORTALL & HOARD, 493 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON THE 17TH INST., A LARGE SOLItaire diamond pin. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at E. G. T. FAXON & CO.'S office, 650 Wabash-av.

LOST—SILK VELVET CAP ON WABASH-AV., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Finder will be rewarded at 271 South State-st. GEORGE W. WEBER.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, IN GOING from Sixteenth-st. to the Academy of Music, by the shape of a chenille pin in the shape of an anchor of silver and Scotch pebbles. The association is more than the intrinsic value of the pin. A liberal reward will be given to any one returning it to CASHIER Chicago Tribune, at this office.

$50 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the delivery to me, in good condition, of one of my carriage horses, a bright bay, 8 years old, 16 hands high, with heavy mane and tail, and quite stylish appearance, that escaped from my barn, No. 6 Park-row, and ran down Michigan-av. Sunday evening, Jan. 14. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert & Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 58 engravings), 552 pages in all, with the fullest (16x18 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great fires in Michigan, Wisconsin, and the other great fires of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Enclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced sewing machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and World, containing near 700 pages and 75 illustrations; all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 31 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW BOOK: "The Bright Side of New York, a library of information, pertaining to the Institutions and Objects of Interest. By a City Missionary. 20 engravings. Agents sell 40 a day. IRA S. SMITH, Publisher, 196 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 A DAY IN A permanent business. No equal in America. Call or send 25c for sample and circular. MERRILL & CO., 230 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, an unfurnished room, without board; must have gas, hot and cold water; Michigan or Wabash-av. In the neighborhood of Twelfth-st. preferred. Address GEORGE BATES, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE IN A REspectable neighborhood. Address, stating location and terms, H 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SHOP ON WEST Madison-st., between Aberdeen and Clinton, for merchant tailoring, on or before the 1st of March. H. GRAHAM, 115 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, FOR light manufacturing purposes, upper lofts, 50x60, or larger; not particular as to location. Address, stating terms and location, P. O. Box 6.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING OR PART of one, suitable for the carpet business. S. H. PECK, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms, with the modern improvements; South Side preferred. Address, stating rent and location, C 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE SPRING trade, a double store and basement or lofts, say 50x150, or thereabouts, neighborhood of Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.'s new place; Market-st. preferred; suitable for a wholesale fancy dry goods business. Parties having such, or intending to erect buildings during the season, please address P 32, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

20 SILVER-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF where Blue Island-av. cars cross Harrison-st.—Two or three gentlemen can find good board and furnished rooms.

51 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TO RENT, NICELY furnished rooms, with good board. Also day boarders accommodated.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished suite of front rooms, with board, in a cheerful and agreeable private family, for gent and wife, or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Location first-class.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front room, for two gentlemen, without dinner; $3.50 each per week.

483 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, for three gentlemen; private family; terms moderate. References exchanged.

510 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHed room, with board, for 2 gentlemen, small room for 2 gents; also one gent to room with another.

632 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE large front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Private family.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO LARGE, FURnished rooms on first floor, suitable for gent and wife and son or daughter, or family of four, with first-class board; quiet, regular-living, prompt people can here find the comforts of a good home at a fair price; dinner at 6½ o'clock; call soon and see.

746 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE NICELY FURnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also one smaller room.

755 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for two single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

1029 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND HANDsome furnished front room or rooms; if unfurnish $20 per week per couple.

1098 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Room for one or two gentlemen.

WEBER HOUSE, 135 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board; house new, newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day board $5.00 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SUITES OF UNFURNISHED rooms (except carpets) with first-class board, in a first-class family, by one, two, or three married couples, at a price not exceeding $40 per month location, west of Halsted-st. and east of Union Park. References given and required. Address, this day, W 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A REFINED AND AGREEABLE family, where musical instruction would be considered equivalent, in or out of city. Address MISS STANLEY, care Mr. Webster, 161 Lake-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—1,500,000 BRICK. JOHN B. MALLERS, No. 11 North Clark-st.

WANTED—3,000,000 BRICK, TO BE DELIVered in April, May, and June. THE SINGER MFG. CO., 541 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW MORE RAILROAD LAborers and farm hands, to go South; go to-night. Also gardeners and men with wives. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, to attend office, collect bills, and make himself generally useful. Address G 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS old. Address in own handwriting, G 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS JANITOR AND can act as clerk; also take care of horse; one who has travelled a good deal. Apply at 48 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, AT BIG PAY, men and women to sell everywhere, to families articles used by all. D. STONER, 51 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS ADJUSTERS who are thoroughly acquainted with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. FARRAR & WHEELER, 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS TRAVELers, familiar with the jewelry trade. Inquire of WENDELL & HYMAN, 686 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, to do office work; one whose home is in the city preferred. Address in own handwriting, P 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED house, a competent travelling salesman, who can loan employer $1,500 at 10 per cent, with satisfactory security, while employed. Address or call for E HARRIS, 317 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER. APPLY TO CHASE & CO., 323 Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn-sheller; shells 5 bush. els per hour. Retails at $1.50; no charge for rights to workers. KIMBALL & CO., 165 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 OR 15 MEN for the city, with $3 to $10 capital; $12 to $15 a week can be made by young or old. One man made $2 an hour, others make $3 a day. We want a Man in every town in the country, and can safely say $5 to $10 a day. Samples 25c. A. RAY, 230 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY AT 108 SOUTH HALSTED-st., 16 or 17 years old. Good references required.

WANTED—FIVE MEN TO TAKE HOLD OF A new article in city and county. Can try it on $1 capital. Samples free. Apply in rear of 308 West Lake-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in a wholesale house; one that thoroughly understands the work; a good penman; references will be required; one who speaks German preferred. Address H, care Carrier No. 4, Chicago.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE FIRST-CLASS PENmen. Address RECORDER OF DEEDS, Chicago, Ill., in the hand-writing of applicant. Personal applications not entertained.

WANTED—HARDWARE CLERK TO GO TO Des Moines, Iowa; must be of good character, industrious, and be able to give satisfactory references. Address S 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN AS A bookkeeper, and collector in the city. Call between 9 and 12 a. m. on E. GOODMAN, at the Standard office, 13 Harmon-court.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. APPLY AT 331 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A STONE SETTER TO SET A MARble front. JOHN B. MALLERS, 11 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER CAPABLE OF taking charge of shop; of good character. Apply at C. F. WARDE'S Bakery, 169 Randolph-st., Chicago, on Jan. 22 and 23, from 12 to 2 o'clock. J. A. WILLING.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FOREMAN TO take charge of a machine shop in this city; must be thoroughly posted. A first-class man can learn of a good situation by addressing A 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH, and first-class wagon-maker, for wagon and buggy work. Address J. T. NUSSBAUM, Wilmington, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CROMPTON LOOM weavers; steady work and good pay. Apply immediately to Constantine Woollen Mills, Constantine, Mich.

WANTED—GOOD CABINET-MAKERS, AT 95 and 97 Newberry-av., near Twelfth-st., West Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GASFITTER, early Friday morning, 266 State-st. L. B. BOYINGTON & CO.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EARLY THIS MORNING, AT THE Excelsior Laundry, 287 West Monroe-st., two first-class shirt ironers; best of wages and steady employment.

WANTED—THREE SHIRT IRONERS AND one starcher at Avenue Home Laundry, 1[illegible] Twenty-second-st. Also a boy to drive wagon and take care of horse and cow.

WANTED—GIRLS FROM THE COUNTRY with good references to come at once to the Star Intelligence Office, 126 West Madison-st., Chicago, where we guarantee situations to cooks, chambermaids, dining room girls, and general housework. Parties coming in answer to this go to work the day they arrive. Wages from $3 to $4 per week. Must understand your business. Preserve this advertisement.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 163 Walnut-st., first street north of Lake, and between Lincoln and Robey-sts.

WANTED AT 799 WABASH-AV., A GOOD COMpetent laundress; also a dining room girl; none need apply unless they have had experience in a hotel or boarding house.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. Apply at 865 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family of two; German preferred. Apply at 85 Myrick-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 543 WABASH-av., a good cook for private boarding-house.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL; NONE UNDER 15 need apply; German girl preferred. 400 Burnside-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in private family; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 42 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD GIRLS TO GO TO Evanston. Also girls for all kinds of housework in the city. Apply to Mrs. THOMPSON, 1082 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL. APPLY AT ANDREWS' New Coffee House, 469 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. 613 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one who is competent and willing to make herself useful can find a good place. Apply at 33 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 219 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 119 SOUTH GREEN-ST., A good cook, washer, and ironer; German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND work. Call at 37 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 163 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Swedish or Norwegian girl preferred, one who can speak English. Apply, with references, at 371 West Washington-st., from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING for a small select family of boarders. Call at 135 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of 4. Inquire at 1184 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to cook, wash and iron; good wages to one who is competent. Call at 1024 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, the other to take care of child and assist with chamber work. Call at 632 West Washington-st., corner of Lincoln.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses. Inquire at 52 Peck-court.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS HANDS ON Singer's sewing machine; must have sewed on pants before; steady work guaranteed. Only good hands need apply at No. 3 Milwaukee-av., third floor. S. STEVENSON.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 1 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines. 36 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

BOILER FEEDERS, STEAM, POWER, AND hand pumps. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 58 South Canal-st.

BECON'S PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINES for builders and contractors. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 58 South Canal-st.

B. T. BABBIT'S ENGINES AND BOILERS, from 1½ horse power upward. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 58 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, ALL SIZES, IRON PLANers, drill presses, bolt cutters, twist drills, bolting, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—1 SMITH'S PATENT SCROLL saw, large lot bracket lumber, 1 foot lathe, with chucks, drills and turning tools; 2 machine vises, at 77 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A 26x30 STATIONARY ENGINE; also a 30x36 condensing, beam engine, portable engines of all sizes, shafting, hangers and pullies. WM. McGREGOR, 22 South Canal-st.

FARRAR SURFACERS, RESAWING MAchines, planer and matchers, wood lathes, etc, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

JOHNSON'S STEAM AND POWER FIRE pumps, piping, hydrants, hose, hose couplings, hose pipes, etc. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 58 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES—WE CAN FURNISH AT once, on receipt of order, steam engines from 4 to 12-inch bore and larger sizes, in short time, all warranted to give satisfaction, at low figures. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

TOMPKINS' RESAWING MACHINE, THE only reliable machine in use at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co., 27 and 29 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE AND boiler, 60 to 80 horse power. Address I & J 63, Tribune office.

WOOD & MANN'S PORTABLE ENGINE; BEST in use. Tompkins' Planer and Matcher, Champion Molding Machine, and Sash, Door and Blind Machinery, Universal Wood-Worker, Sturtevant Blowers, Greenwood's Stave and Heading Machinery, Engine Lathes, Iron Planer, Drills, Chucks, Leather and Rubber Belting, Saws, Files, and all classes of wood and iron-working machines and supplies, at the ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING CO., 27 and 29 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE ONE EXTRA-HEAVY DOUBLE-cylinder planer and matcher made particularly for planing ship timber and other heavy work; will plane both sides 26-inch wide; will take in timber 8 to 9 inches in thickness and joint both sides; it is also adapted to use as a smaller machine for light work; turns out ceiling boards 8 inch wide, 1-inch thick; weight about 10,000 lbs.; will be sold cheap, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 75 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG MAN, 30 years old. Address G 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST IN KEEPing bar or in a billiard room, or any work that I can make myself useful. Address ASSISTANT, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED commercial traveller, who can induce a good trade for a dry goods, cloth or clothing house; is well posted in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas trade. Address A 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATE BY AN active, energetic man of good business qualities; accustomed to the estate agency and auctioneering business in England. Salary no particular object. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk or salesman, by a competent middle aged man, where there is plenty to do, with moderate salary. Inquire at 66 South Canal-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL stone cutter who has had two years' experience bossing; understands bridge work also. Address F F, 316 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man who has had some experience in a bread and cake bakery in England. Address V 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A stone yard; best of references given, by a young man of 15 years' experience. Address care of WALTER SCHWISHART, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAGONMAKER OR carpenter; wagonmaking preferred. Address G L P, 47 South Curtis-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED widow woman as nurse or chambermaid. Can give good recommendation. Apply at 214 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO ASSIST in housework in a boarding-house or private family. Inquire at 605 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady who understands household industry, and is willing to work; seeks some place in the country. ORION, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young widow lady from the country. Widower's family preferred—immediately. Mrs. INGERSOLL, Goodland, Indiana.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 A. M. A FINE lot of horses of all grades, and three lumber wagons, one covered wagon, at 267 West Lake-st. RUSSELL & WALTON.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN buggy horse 5 years old, fit for family use. He is 16 hands 1 inch high, with long mane and tail. Also two others—one fit for trucking or any other purpose; he weighs 1,400, is 6 years old; the other is fit for family or any other use; stands 15 hands 3 inches high; 6 years old; warranted gentle, kind, and true. To be seen at 982 State-st. The owner parts with him for no fault whatever, as he is going to Europe. Inquire at Mr. ROWELL'S Feed Store, 982 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CAR LOAD HEAVY horses, suitable for all work, at the OMAHA SALE STABLES, cor. Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, A FAIR DAPple gray carriage horses; also, driving and work horses, at the Omaha Stable, cor. Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—200 DUMP CARTS AND harnesses for the same, just the thing in the ruins or on crowded streets. At Government Goods Depot, Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN buggy horse 5 years old, fit for family use. He is 16 hands 1 inch high, with long mane and tail. Also, two others—one fit for trucking or any other purpose; he weighs 1400, is 6 years old; the other is fit for family or any other use; stands 15 inches 3 inches high; 6 years old; warranted gentle, kind, and true. To be seen at 982 State-st. The owner parts with him for no fault whatever, as he is going to Europe.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class carriages, which we will sell for the next thirty days at less than the manufacturers' prices to make room for our spring stock. We are also manufacturing the celebrated 3 and ½ Pennoyer buggy for gentlemen's use, the handsomest and most stylish built carriage made. Salesroom at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR A TEAM OF horses, one mule. Call at 31 Eldridge-court, up stairs.

FOR SALE—SOME FIRST-CLASS LIGHT EXpress wagons for city use at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

HORSE FOR SALE—A FINE CHUNK OF A horse will be sold for $75 if taken away to-day; to be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR HORSES by private sale, and have them well taken care of, with board at $4 per week, address DEXTER, Tribune office.

WE WILL SELL BUGGIES OR HARNESS cheaper by 20 to 40 per cent than any other house in Chicago. Call and see us. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 145 Michigan-av., Lake Front.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY TO USE FOR their keeping. Address B 449, Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD STAGE HORSES AT STAbles of the People's Omnibus and B. Co., cor. 24th and State-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A large, first-class hotel in this city; an excellent chance for hotel men. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $[illegible]. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—BY N. F. MERRILL, 122 WEST Washington-st., large store, basement, several offices, and large house for business purposes.

TO RENT—A FINE CORNER STORE, ONE block from State-st.; rent very low. Inquire on premises, 21 Archer-av.

TO RENT—THAT FINE STORE, 161 TWENty-second-st., suitable for any first class business. Apply to S. B. NEWELL & CO., 437 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR OFFICE OR STORE PURposes, the front basement in the marble front building, 10 Eldridge-court. Apply on the premises to GEO. C. CLARKE.

TO RENT—PART OF SHOP 405 WEST RANdolph-st., cor Elizabeth. Apply to GEO. SMALL, 3 North Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS 25 and 28 South Water-st., head of Market, together or separate; also offices above; possession immediately. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, 17 Honore-st. Possession given immediately; also a good brick barn.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICE on ground floor, within 50 feet of Madison-st. bridge; rent low. NORTON & CO., Oriental Building, Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—A NICE BRICK BARN AT 224 WEST Monroe-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A 2-RUN WATER MILL CUSTOM and merchant. Apply to FOX BROS., Riverside.

TO RENT—THREE STORES ON STATE, NEAR Eighteenth-st.; will lease same for one or two years; take in exchange a 25 or 40 lot, improved or unimproved, in good neighborhood. Apply at 1074 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR A BOARDING HOUSE, HOtel, or business, a splendid, 4 story, marble house. Apply on premises, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a large and basement brick house, furnished, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements, large lot and good barn. Apply on the premises, 913 Indiana-av., north of Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—NEW WELL-FINISHED HOUSE, 7 rooms, in Winetka, at half-price. Apply to C. E. Wells, Winetka, Ill.

TO RENT—CHEAP, NICE COTTAGE, 896 BURNside st.; furniture for sale; a bargain. Inquire on premises or at Lunch Counter C. B. & Q. R. R. Passenger Depot., cor. Sixteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—175 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., NEAR Huron-st., furnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, without board, to one or two gentlemen; fire and gas. 474 Lake-st., near Ada.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AT 371 WABASH-av., within five doors of Post Office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, a handsome front room in a private family; references required. Address W 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 FRONT ROOMS EN SUITE or separate, at 506 Wabash-av., suitable for office, dentist, or sleeping, second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION!—WHOLESALE GROCERS—ANY party in Chicago, engaged in a regular mercantile business, wishing to secure a partner who has $10,000 capital, address P. O. Box 118.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Loan, real estate and law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1126 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1067.

IF YOU WANT TO GET CANDIES OR CARAmels equal to the celebrated Gunther, go to 80 West Madison-st.

SEWING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE AT 95 Calumet-av.; ladies' underwear, gents' shirts, children's clothes, tucking, cording, puffing, ruffling, &c.

WANTED—COMMONWEALTH AND PUTNAM Insurance Co. Policies for Cash. Apply to JAMES BAXTER & CO., 28 Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—VAN VECHTEN'S LATEST CITY and county maps, by SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 446 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT A GOOD EATING-house and hotel, at some point where there is money and business already established. Apply to HARRY RANGS, Box 275, Watertown, Wis.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with $2,000 and first-class references, is desirous of obtaining an interest in a light manufacturing business; willing to devote to suitable interest. Address Post Office Box No. 9.

WANTED—I WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE an interest, and devote my time to the best advantage, either as bookkeeper or in a general way, in some legitimate business. Have kept books, have had cars, and at present with a leading house in this city. Highest capacity. I have $5,000 cash and a large acquaintance. Anyone desiring such assistance, and representing the right style of business, can address D 94, Tribune office. References given and required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ALL those that have got pianos to repair it will be to their interest to send their pianos to the Chicago Piano Manufactory, where there are proper tools and material to repair them with, and proper men that understand pianoforte-making, at 259 East Randolph-st. J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—20 NEW PIANOS, ALSO, A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 187 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF S. E. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF T. W. WILKINS, 28 South Desplaines-st., and 248 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BLACK WALnut standing desk for a sitting desk. No. 9 West Randolph-st.